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## OUR ORIENTAL NEWSPAPERS.

Three Japanese and Two Chinese  
Publications Here.

TYPE AND PRESS IS DESCRIBED.

An Advertiser Representative Pays a  
Friendly Call on the Foreign News-  
paper Offices—Chinese Papers Litho-  
graphed, but Japanese Use Type.

How many people in Honolulu  
know there are three Japanese and  
two Chinese papers published here?  
And again, how many people know  
anything of the methods of publica-  
tion, frequency of issue, or in fact,  
anything about them? The answer is  
patent to all, and it is expressed in the  
two little words, "Very few."

And yet these five newspapers give  
employment to a large number of peo-  
ple, editors, managers, book-keepers,  
collectors, compositors and pressmen.

There is a vast difference between a  
Chinese and a Japanese printing of-  
fice. In the former everything, even  
to a small advertising poster, is care-  
fully pencilled out with India ink on  
a sheet of paper the exact size of the  
page to be printed. From the editor  
these sheets are passed to the en-  
graver and lithographer. In this class  
of work the Chinese are most expert.

Contrary to the general rule, they use  
no type, everything is lithographed on  
stone and printed therefrom. These  
stones after the edition has been printed,  
are planed off and used over again.  
The office of the Hawaiian Chinese  
News, on King street, is conspicuous  
more for the total absence of type  
than anything else. The visitor will  
see an ordinary old fashioned printing  
press of the style in vogue a hundred  
years ago, and a lithograph stone ly-  
ing on the bed thereof. The press, al-  
though made in China, is an almost  
exact reproduction of the old Wash-  
ington hand press, so well-known to  
every American printer. The method  
of printing is exactly the same as that  
of the time of Gutenberg.

The Hawaiian Chinese News is the  
oldest of the Chinese papers in Hono-  
lulu, but, like other papers, it has its  
ups and downs and opposition pub-  
lications. At present there are two  
regular Chinese papers published in  
the city, but the News seems to have  
a monopoly of the business. This  
office turns out a large amount of  
poster work—a favorite method of  
Celestial advertising. The paper is  
well patronized by Caucasian mer-  
chants, its columns showing the names  
of nearly all the prominent merchants  
in town. These advertisements are  
printed in squares, the name of the  
merchant being printed in English,  
and the description of his wares in  
Chinese.

In the Japanese printing offices a  
very different state of affairs exists.  
Instead of printing their matter on  
one side of a large sheet of paper  
which is folded so that the blank side  
always comes on the inside, the Ja-  
panese newspaper comes out in as  
many different forms as its American  
rivals.

There are three of these printed in  
Honolulu, the most prominent of  
which is the Hawaiian Shimpo, hav-  
ing its office on Nuuanu street over  
the old sawdust factory. The pages  
of this paper are about 9x12 inches in  
size but there are thirty-six of them.  
It is issued weekly under the talent-  
ed editorship of Mr. B. Shimizu. About  
half of its space is occupied with  
advertising matter, the balance being  
devoted to editorial writing, which in  
a Japanese paper covers everything  
in the shape of news.

Other Japanese papers are the Ho-  
nolulu Hochi, a semi-weekly with a  
circulation of about 300, confined  
mostly to these islands and the  
Hawaiian Shimbun. It may be  
of interest to state the meaning of  
these Japanese names. Shimpo means  
literally, "news," hochi, "report;"  
and shimbun, "what one bears." The  
Shimpo has a circulation of over 1000,  
extending from London to Tokio.

Japanese newspapers are printed  
from metal type, the same as English  
ones, but whereas an English or  
American newspaper office has less  
than 100 different characters, an ordi-  
nary Japanese office has 4000 at least.  
Their alphabet contains forty-seven  
letters to commence with, and their  
language some 200,000 words, each one  
of which is expressed by a separate  
character. Of these words 4000 are  
in general every day use, and no mat-  
ter how small the printing office may  
be fonts of type containing from  
twenty to fifty of each of these char-  
acters must be kept on hand. Instead  
of being thrown loosely into boxes, as  
with American type, they are care-  
fully stacked up in racks ranged along  
the walls.

Probably no better idea of a Japan-  
ese printing office can be obtained than  
from a recent article on the subject by  
Henry Norman, published in "Real  
Japan," from which the following is  
extracted:

"They are very keen journalists in  
the land of the chrysanthemum; but  
it must be allowed that the business  
is carried on under difficulties from  
which even the hardened Western  
newspaper man might shrink ap-  
palled.

"The Japanese written and printed  
characters consist of the Chinese ide-  
ographs, those complicated square  
figures made up of an apparent jum-

ble of zigzags and crosses and ticks  
and triangles and tails—the foot-  
prints of a drunken fly—and of the  
original Japanese syllabary, called  
kana.

"Of the former there are 20,000 in  
all, of which perhaps 14,000 constitute  
the scholars' vocabulary, and no fewer  
than 4000 are in common daily use,  
while the forty-seven simple charac-  
ters of the kana are known to every-  
body. Therefore the Japanese com-  
positor has to be prepared to place in  
his stick any one of over 4000 different  
types—truly an appalling task.

"From the nature of the problem  
several consequences naturally follow.  
First, he must be a good deal of a  
scholar himself to recognize all these  
instantly and accurately. Secondly,  
his eyesight suffers fearfully, and he  
generally wears a huge pair of magni-  
fying goggles; and third, as it is phy-  
sically impossible for any one man  
to reach 4000 types, a totally different  
method of arrangement has to be de-  
vised.

"The 'typo,' therefore, of whom  
there are only three or four on a  
paper, sits at a little table at one end  
of a large room, with the case con-  
taining his forty-seven kana syllables  
before him. From end to end of the  
room tall cases of type are arranged  
like the shelves in a crowded library,  
a passage of three feet wide being left  
between each two.

"The compositor receives his copy  
in large pieces, which he cuts into  
little 'takes,' and hands each of these  
to one of half a dozen boys who assist  
him. The boy takes this and proceeds  
to walk about among the cases till he  
has collected each of the ideographs,  
or square Chinese picture words, omit-  
ting all the kana syllables which con-  
nect them.

"While these boys are running to  
and fro snatching up the types and  
jostling each other, they keep up a  
constant chant, singing the name of  
the character they are looking for, as  
they cannot recognize it till they hear  
its sound, the ordinary lower-class  
Japanese not understanding his daily  
paper unless he reads aloud."

All of the type and presses used by  
the Japanese in this city is manufac-  
tured in Tokio foundries. There are  
also type foundries in Yokohama and  
other cities, but those of Tokio man-  
ufacture the best and most durable,  
and, to the economical Japanese mind,  
this is quite a consideration.

## KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOL ALUMNI.

Association Formed for Mutual As-  
sistance.

Co-operative Boarding House Proposed.  
Social and Business Interests  
of Graduates.

A large number of the Kameha-  
meha School graduates held a  
meeting Saturday evening at which  
preliminary arrangements were  
made for the formation of an alu-  
mi association. The object of the  
association is to further the social,  
educational and business interests  
of the students after leaving school  
and also for educational work  
among the Hawaiians.

Three classes have gone out from  
Kamehameha and 90 per cent. are  
holding good positions as mechan-  
ics, teachers and in places of trust  
with various business houses of the  
country. These young men intend  
to band together for their own in-  
terest and for the benefit of their  
alma mater. A constitution has  
been drawn and officers will be  
elected at the next meeting. The  
plan is to hold meetings every  
month at which something in the  
way of entertainment will be pre-  
sented besides a discussion of the  
work which may be taken up. A  
scheme now on foot is the forma-  
tion of a co-operative boarding-  
house, where those who desire it  
can obtain board at a reasonable  
figure. A baseball team of gradu-  
ates is also talked of. Other  
movements for mutual assistance  
will be set on foot as the organiza-  
tion becomes perfected and receives  
new recruits.

## Imported Sheep.

George Waller received eleven  
rams and ten ewes of the South-  
down breed of sheep from Auck-  
land by the Arawa on Thursday.  
They are for George Macfarlane's  
Puuloa sheep ranch on Hawaii,  
and will be sent by the Kinau on  
next Tuesday morning. The sheep  
arrived in the best of condition, as  
they were well cared for on the trip.  
They are all under one year old, but  
are very heavy for their age.

## How to Cure Rheumatism.

ANAGO, CURS CO, OREGON, Nov. 10,  
1893.—I wish to inform you of the  
great good Chamblin's Pain  
Balm has done my wife. She has  
been troubled with rheumatism of  
the arms and hands for six months,  
and has tried many remedies pre-  
scribed for that complaint, but found  
no relief until she used this Pain  
Balm; one bottle of which has com-  
pletely cured her. I take pleasure  
in recommending it for that trouble.  
Yours truly, C. A. BULLARD 50c.  
and \$1 bottles for sale by all dealers  
Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.

## BLOWN UP BY GIANT POWDER.

An Explosion Wrecks a House at  
Kamoliili.

LUCKILY NO ONE WAS INJURED

A Mysterious Occurrence at an Early  
Hour Yesterday Morning—Several  
Theories Advanced as to the Cause—  
Was It From a Royalist Bomb?

Shortly after the ADVERTISER went  
to press on Monday morning a mys-  
terious explosion startled those who  
were about at that early hour. In-  
vestigation showed that it occurred at a  
house owned by a native named Ka-  
halewal at Kamoliili. Police Cap-  
tain Scott found an old native named  
Papa, who lived in the house, but  
who had been awakened the evening  
before by his blankets taking fire  
from an oil stove. The old man was  
seared at the occurrence and after put-  
ting out the fire and throwing the oil  
stove out of doors, went to the house  
of a neighbor, some 200 yards distant,  
where he spent the night until awak-  
ened by the noise of the explosion.  
To this action of his part he probably  
owes his present existence.

The house is an ordinary two-roomed  
cottage with lean-to in the rear. The  
explosion took place either in or under  
the lean to, part of which was used  
by the old man as a sleeping place  
and the rest as a kitchen. The force  
of the explosion knocked the rear  
portion of the house into kindling  
wood, pieces of the wreck being  
picked up fifty yards away. Every  
window in the house was shat-  
tered, the rear door leading to the  
kitchen blown off its hinges, and  
even the panels of the front door blown  
out.

In spite of the most rigid in-  
vestigation, no cause can be assigned  
for the explosion. No one who lived  
on or about the premises had any idea  
of any powder being there, although  
considerable blasting was done in the  
vicinity some time ago. The police  
have advanced the theory that the  
explosion came from one of the bombs  
dropped by Nowlein and his party,  
who were arrested close to the pre-  
mises. Even if it were so, the mys-  
tery of how it became ignited is still  
unsolved.

## VOLCANO PICTURE SOLD.

Mr. Hitchcock's Painting Will Go  
to England.

Howard Hitchcock's celebrated  
picture representing the blow-hole  
at the Volcano has been sold by  
Mr. C. D. Chase to the Hon. James  
B. M. Lingard Monk of the Con-  
servative Club, London.

This painting, one of Mr. Hitch-  
cock's best, represents the active  
blow-hole that opened on the rising  
sides of Halemauuan in April,  
1894.

It presaged another "Little Beg-  
gar," a marked feature of Kilauea  
as late as 1887.

The action of this new opening  
was, however, short lived and lasted  
barely two weeks.

Fortunately the artist visited  
the Volcano during its activity and  
from sketches and studies then  
made painted this picture which,  
as a realistic representation of furio-  
us activity and suppressed vol-  
canic force has not been surpassed  
in his own work, nor even by that  
of the late Tavernier. Standing as  
near the fire-vent as is safe, with  
the internal glow lighting its rag-  
ged edges, supplemented by the  
indications of fire already showing  
over the edges of the main fire-  
lake above in the gathering dusk,  
one feels transported to the scene  
itself, almost conscious of the rum-  
blings and vibrations of the hidden  
forces beneath the broken surface  
of the darker lavas. In the dis-  
tance, just showing, is a portion of  
the surrounding crater walls, while  
the sky shows murky and discol-  
ored through the rising vapors and  
sulphurous gases.

This picture, is a faithful rep-  
resentation of one of nature's sub-  
lime forces and may well be class-  
ed as one of the artist's best ef-  
forts

## Arrested on Suspicion.

Four police officers visited the  
Mail wharf yesterday afternoon at  
4 o'clock and walking up to the  
place where the sailors of the Gay  
Head were at work on the casks of  
provisions, arrested three men on  
suspicion of having started the fire  
which almost destroyed the vessel.  
The men seemed to take things  
very quietly and went to the police

station without any trouble. A  
special officer has been at work on  
the case since the fire and has  
been instrumental in assisting the  
captain to ferret out the supposed  
perpetrators. The names of the  
men are Wm. Breeley, Eiker  
Ekwowter and Wm. Gehmann.

## STILL MISSING.

The Abducted Chinese Girl Cannot  
Be Located.

Several members of the police  
force and a number of the friends  
of Ah Chew are busily engaged in  
looking for Quai Muey, the thirteen-  
year-old Chinese girl, who has been  
missing from her home on Nuuanu  
street since early on Saturday  
morning. Ah Chew has stationed  
men at different outlets from the  
city at his own expense to guard  
against the girl being taken to the  
other side of the island, and says  
he will spare no expense to find  
her and bring her abductors to  
justice.

## THE GAME OF RUSSIAN WAR.

It is Much Affected by the Boat  
Boys.

Officer Patterson Discourages the Dif-  
ficulty of Making Arrests for  
Gambling Offenses.

"See those fellows over there in  
that boat on the Kinan's wharf,"  
said Harbor Policeman Patterson  
yesterday afternoon. "They are  
bending over now and have their  
eyes directed on a spot near the  
center of the circle which they  
form. Now you see them sit up.  
Some are disappointed and there  
is one who seems to be in good  
spirits. They are playing at a  
game of chance called 'Russian  
War.'"

"A small piece of canvas with  
six figures in as many squares is  
spread out before a lot of gamblers.  
A player puts his money down on  
a certain one of the figures. A  
box containing three dice each  
marked with the same figure rep-  
resented on the canvas, is shaken.  
Should a figure on one dice corre-  
spond to the one on which the  
'player' has placed his stake, then  
the banker is forced to give him  
the amount called for. Should  
two dice turn up with the same  
figure the player gets twice the  
amount from the banker. In case  
of three, the amount is trebled."

"I have been watching the pro-  
gress of this game for the past  
week. The crowd that you see  
yonder is made up entirely of na-  
tive boys whose ages do not exceed  
twenty years. They never seem to  
be doing any work, and yet are al-  
ways 'flush.' Where they get the  
money from is a mystery to me. I  
have sent persons around to watch  
the game and these have reported  
to me that the stakes run as high  
as a dollar. Of course the banker  
is the winner in the end, as usual."

"The boat is a very convenient  
place for them, since they can hide  
the gambling apparatus whenever  
any police special approaches.  
Again, they have full survey of all  
the approaches. As soon as I get  
anywhere near the place those ras-  
cals at once get up on the gunwale  
of the boat and commence discus-  
sing the news of the day."

"Nothing can be done unless they  
are 'nabbed' in the act of gambling,  
and that is not so easy as it looks  
on first sight. You can see  
them from a distance and you can  
hear them talking about gambling,  
but to catch them is an entirely  
different matter."



## LATEST NEWS FROM MAUI.

Literary Society Had an Evening  
With Carleton

POSSIBLE LAST TRIP OF KAHULUI.

Hat of Late Capt. Norberg Washed Up—  
Young Hee Has Many Charges for  
Bribery Against Him—Pak-a-Pio  
Players Get Off—Heart Party Etc.

MAUI, March 9. — During last evening occurred the regular monthly meeting of the Maui Literary Society, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Haiku. The long and unusually interesting programme was made up largely of the poems of Will Carleton. The following record of the evening's events was varied throughout by appropriate and pleasing tableaux:

Quartette—Messrs. Dickey, Baldwin, Nicoll and Lindsay.  
Piano Solo ..... Miss Chamberlain.  
Sketch of Carleton's Life—Dr. Beckwith.  
Recitation—"Little Golden Hair"—Miss Lottie Baldwin.  
Piano Solo ..... Miss Grace Dickey.  
Recitation—"Betsy and I are Out"—Miss Mossman.  
Reading—"How Betsy and I Made Up"—Mr. Dickey.  
Recitation—"The Hero of the Tower"—Miss Maud Baldwin.  
Piano and Violin Duet—Misses Watson.  
Reading—"Gone With a Hand-some Man"—Mrs. Ogg.  
Guitar Solo ..... Miss Mossman.  
Recitation—"Over the Hill to the Poorhouse"—Mrs. Bailey.  
Recitation—"Over the Hill from the Poorhouse"—Mr. Aiken.  
Vocal Solo ..... Mrs. P. B. Aiken.

TABLEAUX.  
Reading—"Our Traveled Parson"—Mr. Hardy.  
Quartette—Messrs. Dickey, Baldwin, Nicoll and Lindsay.

It was after 10 p.m. before the large number of guests present chatted over sandwiches and coffee, ice-cream and cake, and afterwards rode home by moonlight.

The Kahului pak-a-pio players were acquitted this week at Wailuku, to the disappointment of Deputy-Sheriff Dickey, who labored hard to arrange what was thought to be a good case.

During Monday, the 4th, the steamer Kahului, Capt. Yarnberg, arrived in Kahului, 11 days from San Francisco. She brought eight passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, of Lahaina, who return after a vacation trip to the Coast; Mr. Andrews, tourist; G. W. Smith, who has gone to Hilo; Mrs. Forsyth, who visits her sister, Mrs. D. Center, of Spreckelsville; Laurie Crook, who returns to Makawao; and Mr. and Mrs. Foster. For cargo, she brought general merchandise for the Haiku Sugar Company, and Messrs. Hudson, Wadsworth and Waldvogel. The steamer having obtained only a partial freight of sugar, hides and bananas at Kahului, departed for Honolulu Thursday night. There is a rumor in vogue that this is the last trip of the Kahului, and Maui people sincerely hope not.

On Monday evening, the 4th, the eighth party of the Young Ladies' Club took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Taylor, of Hamakua. It was not a dance this time, but a "Heart" party. A pleasant time is reported.

The only trace of the missing Captain Norberg that has been found is a hat discovered several days ago on Kahului beach. The crown was bent as though crushed in by his supposed fall against the gunwale of the boat. Norberg was an unmarried man of 35 or 40 years of age.

H. S. Tregloan, the well-known Honolulu tailor, has been visiting Wailuku and Makawao.

James Falconer of Hakalau has been visiting J. W. Colville of Paia this week. The gentleman is on a trip around the world, via New Zealand. Prior to his departure from Hawaii the plantation employees presented him with an elegant gold-mounted cane made of date palm.

During Thursday, the 7th, the steamer Hawaii touched in at Kahului and Hana, leaving a small island mail.

The Wailuku police raided the premises belonging to Young Hee last Sunday and found sixty-five tins of opium and twenty-five pipes. The two Chinamen arrested pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$250 each.

During Friday, the 8th, Young Hee was tried by the Police Court of Wailuku for attempted bribery of members of the police department. There are eight counts against him, amounting to \$120, which he is alleged to have offered in some way and for some purpose to Deputy Sheriff Dickey and Captain Lindsay at different times and

in different ways. The first count only was brought into question yesterday, and the evidence for the prosecution was completed at 6 p.m. Judge Helekunihi continued the affair till Wednesday, the 13th. Young Hee is perhaps the most prominent as well as the most wealthy Chinaman on Maui, and consequently the affair has created much interest. Messrs. Chillingworth, Long, Kepoikai and John Kalama are his counsel.

The steamer Kinau touched at Maialaea bay last week. The mention in last week's notes to the contrary was incorrect.

Miss May Baldwin is visiting on Maui.

Weather—much warmer than last week.

## IN MEMORIAM.

Company B and Other Comrades at  
Charles L. Carter's Grave.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Sunday, the members of Volunteer Companies B, A and C, together with the Government band and four platoons of police, met outside the barracks in preparation for the march to Nuanuu cemetery for the purpose of decorating the grave of Charles Carter.

The procession started with the platoons of native police, commanded by Captain Robert Parker, next came Professor Berger with his band, followed by Companies B, A and C, in the order given. The rear was brought up by a wagonette, in which were Lieutenant Colonel Soper (Adjutant-General), and Major Potter, of the President's staff; Lieutenant Colonel Fisher, Captain Ashley (Quartermaster), Captain Gartenberg (Ordnance department), Captain Cooper (Surgeon) of the Regimental staff, and Captain Camara.

The order of the march was down Hotel street, up Fort to Beretania, on Beretania to Nuanuu, and up Nuanuu to the cemetery. Arriving there, the band was stationed near the grave, the platoons of police were swung around into line, while the military companies marched to places directly opposite. The police and the military formed an avenue up which the officers, a corporal and three privates of Company B marched, carrying flowers wrought into various designs for the decoration of their comrade's grave. The largest and most prominent was one forming a large letter B of marguerites and ferns, which was placed at the foot of the grave. At the head was a lyre of purple asters and ferns. Between these were two other designs, a yellow horseshoe and a star of the same color but made of different flowers. A squad of nine men from Company B fired three salutes over the grave of their dead comrade, after which the solemn notes of "taps" were blown and the ceremonies came to an end.

## BOATS SMASHED.

The Likelike Had a Hard Time on  
Her Last Trip.

The steamer Likelike did not have a very pleasant time on her last trip. A boat was capsized off Ooaka with the resultant loss of about \$150 worth of freight. The sailors with the exception of one, succeeded in diving out of danger. A life preserver was thrown to the other. He grasped it, put it on and smiled serenely. A rope was thrown him but he made no effort to grasp it seeming perfectly content to float about with the aid of the life preserver.

While landing freight at Paauhau another boat was dashed upon the rocks and severely damaged. Nothing was lost as other boats were close at hand. While nearing Koko Head on Saturday night the Likelike encountered a very severe rainstorm.

## Legion of Honor.

The following officers of Hawaiian Council, No. 689, American Legion of Honor, were installed on Friday evening last: Commander, A. E. Murphy; vice-commander, F. E. Nicolls; orator, P. Peck; secretary, J. F. Eckhardt; collector, T. S. Douglass; treasurer, Chas. Huestace; chaplain, George P. Castle; guide, Samuel Lederer; sentry, Robert French; warden, John McDonald.

Read the following extract from a letter of Chas. M. Outfield, of Redkey, Fresno Co., Cal.: "It is with pleasure I tell you that by one day's use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I was relieved of a very severe cold. My head was completely stopped up and I could not sleep at night. I can recommend this remedy." A cold nearly always starts in the head and afterwards extends to the throat and lungs. By using this remedy freely as soon as the cold has been contracted it will cure the cold at once and prevent it from extending to the lungs. For sale by all dealers. BAXTER, SMITH & Co. Agents for H. I.

## WHALER GAYHEAD ON FIRE.

Thought to Have Been Set by a  
Member of Her Crew.

TUG GOES TO HER ASSISTANCE.

Also Men From the Philadelphia.  
Smoke From Lower Hold—Vessel  
Brought Into the Harbor and  
A Fire Engine Called Out.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

About 11 o'clock last night a boat came in to the tugboat wharf and reported the whaler Gayhead on fire.

The alarm was immediately sent out and the crew of the tugboat summoned. The tug was fired up, and within twenty minutes after the alarm had been sent in was on the way to the assistance of the vessel, which lay at anchor outside the harbor. The tug was preceded by the launch from the Philadelphia, under command of Lieutenant Werhlich.

On reaching the vessel it was found that the fire had been started in the lower hold, and though a volume of smoke poured from the fore-hatch and the fore-castle, the crew had kept the flames down with the small hose on board the ship.

Streams were quickly put on from the tug and the Philadelphia launch.

The captain, who has been stopping at the Arlington, went out on the tug. He stated that there was nothing but casks in the hold and the natural inference is drawn that the fire must have been set by some of the crew. The story told by the crew is that about 10 o'clock while in the fore-castle playing cards one of their number noticed an odor as of tar burning. He called attention to the fact and about the same time the men on watch noticed smoke issuing from the fore hatch. The fire had gained such a headway that the deck and hatch were thoroughly heated. A boat was sent ashore at once and the crew stood by with buckets and the meagre fire apparatus of the ship.

It was impossible to get at the flames and the water from steamer pumps had to be poured indiscriminately into the hold. After pumping for about half an hour with apparently little effect it was decided to bring the vessel in the harbor, near enough to the wharf so that hose could be run from the shore. Deputy Marshal Brown came in on the launch and called out the fire department, and the vessel was towed in to within a few feet of the tugboat wharf. At 2 o'clock the engines were still at work and the hatches smoking, with the prospect that the fire would be entirely subdued in a few hours.

The crew of the Gayhead are a pretty hard-looking lot, being made up principally of Portuguese and negroes. They will be watched closely, as setting the fire is thought to be a scheme to escape the long voyage to the North seas, whence the vessel was soon to set sail.

At the hour of going to press the fire was reported out, and the vessel was being pumped out.

Investigation Fails to Bring the  
Incendiary to Light.

Consul Mills held an investigation Saturday on board the whaler Gayhead to determine the origin of the Friday evening fire. While the fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, nothing could be brought out to place suspicion on any member of the crew.

The captain and officers of the ship state there has been no trouble among the men. They assert that the crew is one of the best they have sailed with for many trips.

The fire started in a pile of cask shooks. The damage to the vessel is immaterial, but on account of the vessel being flooded with salt water, all the water casks in the hold will have to be refilled. This will necessitate quite a delay in port. The vessel remains off the tugboat wharf and is under police surveillance to prevent desertion of any of the crew.

## TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

Officers Elected and Grounds to Be  
Laid Out.

The new tennis association contemplated since the first general meeting of the tennis men of the city and formed a short time later, met Saturday afternoon for the election of officers and consideration of a proper place to lay out courts.

The committee appointed to look

into the matter of a good location reported that Mr. W. G. Irwin had made a very generous proposal with respect to the piece of land at the corner of Richards and King streets, where the gospel meeting tent used to stand. The lot was offered the association free of rent with the only stipulation that it be kept in good condition. After a consideration of other places it was decided to accept the offer of Mr. Irwin.

Quite a good deal of discussion was occasioned by the question of the limit of association membership. It was finally decided that twenty was about all that could be comfortably accommodated.

Before proceeding any further it was thought best to adopt a name for the new association. The Pacific Tennis Club was suggested by Dr. Howard and accepted by those present.

The election of officers was the next business of the afternoon. Walter Dillingham was elected president; Dr. Howard, business manager; W. H. Coney, secretary and treasurer, William Thrum, member of the board of management.

The management was instructed to proceed at once with the work of fitting up the tennis grounds, limiting the expenses to \$100 and spending no more than that sum without the consent of the club.

**Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
**CHLORODYNE**  
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE  
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COLD,  
ASTHMA,  
BRONCHITIS.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to—See The Times, July 13, 1884.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.  
Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES, COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** cures all cases of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION**—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. A BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS on the GOVERNMENT STAMP the NAME of the INVENTOR—**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE**. SOLD IN BOTTLES 1s. 15d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists. Sole MANUFACTURER, **J. T. DAVENPORT**, 13 Great Russell Street, London, W.1.



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**BALSAM OF ANISEED**  
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH

ALL THE WORLD OVER THE RENOWNED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS Sell It.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once. In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proves its great worth. Loosens the phlegm immediately. Night cough quickly relieved. See trade mark as above on each wrapper.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the government stamp. Refuse imitations. Established 1824. Squatters and farmers when ordering their stores should not omit this time-honoured cough remedy. FOR A COUGH—POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, etc. Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout the Australian, New Zealand and Cape Colonies. Bottles 1s. 15d. and 2s. 6d.

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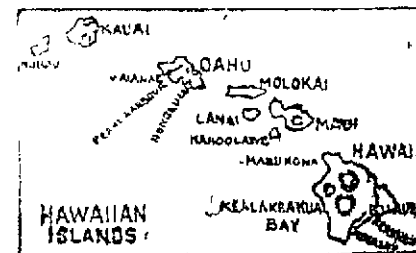
## WHERE ARE WE AT?

The Aloha Map Will Show You.

The Maps :- :- :-

The Aloha Map shows the eight inhabitable islands of the group, with the mountain ranges, harbors, bays, and rivers well defined; also the names of over one hundred of the towns on the islands.

It is an excellent reference map for the home or office. It is just the map you have been looking for, to send to your absent friends, who have no distinct idea of our unique geographical position in the cross roads of the Pacific. This is illustrated intelligently by a separate map in one corner, showing our distance between North America, Australia, and China. The three steamer routes across the Pacific are indicated.



Aloha Tooth Powder :- :- :-

Our aim has been to produce a tooth powder that will clean the teeth without harm, and at the same time prove agreeable and pleasant to use. Aloha powder is manufactured from the very best materials, and contains no "sand" or cuttlefish bone to make it cheap. There is nothing in it that will harm the teeth or gums.

We have received many very flattering verbal testimonials. That it is pleasant to use will be conceded by anyone with a brush and a pinch of the powder. That it will not harm the gums is another claim we make for it. What outsiders say seems to carry weight. One of our customers who has used Aloha powder for several months, says:

"Before using your Aloha powder I had been troubled with sore gums. I was never free from this trouble for more than a week at a time. I have now been using your powder for several months, and have not had the slightest trouble with sore gums. I believe that it was the powder that I used irritated the gums."

The Premium Offer :- :- :-

We give with each bottle of Aloha Tooth powder the map above referred to. We do this to push faster the introduction of this excellent dentifrice, for when once used its reputation is established. Do not ask us for the maps. They are given only as a premium with every bottle of powder. We do not sell the maps. You get the Aloha Tooth powder for 25 cts., and the map thrown in.

**HOBRON DRUG COMPANY.**

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ARE REQUESTED TO PERUSE THE PAMPHLET

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## Himalya Asthma Remedy

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED

**SPECIFIC :- for :- ASTHMA.**

The Pamphlet doesn't cost anything—the cure only

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FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

**S. B. ROSE,**

General Agent for Hawaiian Islands

## Something New!

Join the Columbia Bicycle Club.







HAWAIIAN GAZETTE  
SEMI-WEEKLY.  
TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1895.

The day of the religious martyr has not been entirely done away with even in the enlightened nineteenth century. A citizen of Constantinople has been banished for life to an oasis in the desert of Sahara for translating into Turkish a portion of the Scripture referring to the coming of the kingdom of Christ. One cannot be surprised at the horrors of the Armenian atrocities when a Government assumes such a position toward the advance of Christianity.

The Marquis of Salisbury recently told the English House of Lords that the enormous growth of protection in France, Germany and America had everywhere choked British commerce, and that the prosperity of England depends on the opening of new territory without delay. Though these remarks were made in connection with the opening of the Uganda railway, Americans may well take cognizance of the sentiments, in their disposition of the Nicaragua canal affairs. While England may be satisfied to allow the United States to construct and control the canal, it cannot afford to have the advance of its enormous commerce checked because politicians want to play into the hands of railway corporations. Americans must either accept or reject this commercial plum, and that right soon.

Rev. Dr. HUTCHINS, in his remarks upon the "Momentum of the Kingdom of Christ," gave an able presentation of facts which are decidedly hard nuts for the religious pessimist to crack. Though the world is far from perfect, the numerical advance toward a higher plane of moral life is steadily increasing. What though in the slums of civilized New York the lowest type of human and spiritual degradation can be found? What of it if the rum traffic and other vices did advance with the missionary, or some so-called Christians turn out to be hypocrites, and a thousand and one similar arguments that can be brought against the Church? It still remains true that the number of Christians in the world today is larger than ever before. If sin could be wiped out in a day or a century, the millennium would have dawned on us long ago. There is a great deal to be done in civilizing the civilized nations, but it is a poor religion which the present shortcomings among its followers will not stir to renewed effort in the future.

A CATHOLIC priest of Delaware is reported as having been called to account for riding a bicycle. It is instances like these which bring to mind what a grasp custom, be it foolish or otherwise, has upon the minds of the general run of civilized beings. Mr. Rusk, while Secretary of Agriculture under President Harrison, used to receive mail-saves from occasional rural correspondents stating that they could not vote the Republican ticket if the representative of the farmers in the Cabinet persisted in going to and from his office on a bicycle. Why getting astride of two wheels and an iron framework and making one's feet go up and down is inclined to lower a person's dignity or modesty is beyond the grasp of an average human mind. To be sure, some people look like large-sized grasshoppers, but if such a method of locomotion meets the approbation of those desirous of getting over the ground rapidly or indulging in a healthful exercise, it should at least be free from condemning criticism. The man or woman who looks upon bicycle riding as a mark of impropriety ought to have been born and had their day in the eighteenth century, or some period more remote.

You can buy the latest dates of this paper at Hilo of J. A. Martin.

**RETROSPECT OF THE REBELLION**  
Political conditions of the country, as connected with and influenced by the recent embroilment, have reached such a state that it is possible to look over the two months passed and note with what wisdom and strength the Government has wrought. While we can hardly rise to the heights reached by a local orator, who spoke of the rebellion as the "bloodiest revolution of the nineteenth century," it can be truthfully said that there has been no more important crisis in the history of the country. There was, indeed, very little bloodshed. One killed and three wounded cover casualties on the Government side. Of the insurgents, two are known to have been killed. Others are reported killed, but the fact that one of these men turned up a few weeks after the fighting was at an end shows that little dependence is to be placed on the reports from the rebel ranks.

The military strength of the Republic and the perfection of its organization was demonstrated by the ability to place nearly one thousand men under arms, and in position to guard the streets of the city, within an hour of the sounding of the first alarm. The unknown power of the Citizens' Guard, which many royalists dubbed a myth, proved a tower of strength of no mean proportions. With this and the regular and volunteer military companies, the Government had fully twelve hundred men ready for active service on the morning of January 7th. The insurgents may have mustered five hundred men, but before the fighting began there were many desertions, until on the first morning of the rebellion Wilcox and Nowlin had possibly one hundred and fifty men with them, more than half of whom, according to their own testimony, were ready to throw down their arms and get back to town as best they could. The rebels were on the defensive from the outset, and, although their flight might have been brought to an end more summarily had the Government forces been in more experienced hands, it would be unfair to compare a citizen soldiery of hardly two years standing, with trained officers and regiments of larger and older nations.

Immediately the rebel leaders were captured the Government set about the formation of a Military Commission for the trial of the men captured in the field, and as many others who had knowledge of and assisted in instigating the movement, but who kept in the background hoping to escape the penalties of their guilty action and knowledge.

The Military Commission began its sessions on Friday, January 18th, and its work was practically finished on Friday, March 1st, at which time it had tried and rendered decisions on 190 cases of treason and misprision of treason. Thirteen of this number have yet to hear the sentence passed upon them.

On February 27th, when the sentences of 149 prisoners had been made public, five had received sentences of ten years imprisonment at hard labor; three, eight years; one, seven years; two, six years; and 122 five years. The majority of this number were natives captured in the field, and the usual fine of \$5000 was remitted, except in the cases of W. C. Lane, J. C. Lane, and ex-green Liliuokalani. The sentences of fifty-eight were suspended and four were acquitted by the Commission. Those who acted as Government witnesses were given their liberty, also the body of natives who acted as guards at Washington Place. The six leaders were each sentenced to thirty-five years hard labor with \$10,000 fine. Nowlin and Bertelmann being allowed their freedom as a reward for turning State's evidence. They, like the others whose sentences were suspended are unable to arrest and imprisonment for the full term of sentence on the display of a disposition to offer armed resistance to the Government. Walker and Widenmann received sentences of thirty years imprisonment

and \$10,000 fine; Greig and Marshall, twenty years and \$5000 fine; V. V. Ashford, one year and \$1000; J. F. Bowler, five years and \$5000; and John Cummins, \$5000 fine. All of those mentioned have been put in the care of the marshal of the islands and are now serving their sentences.

Cranston, Mueller and Johnston, men of anarchistic tendencies, have been forcibly deported from the country, and twenty-three of those implicated in the plans of the rebels have accepted the alternative offered by the Government and voluntarily left the country, to return when given permission by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The majority of the white men who have been connected with the rebellion are either British subjects or have been known as English sympathizers.

The present uprising, like all similar events of late years, has been confined wholly to the island of Oahu, and with few exceptions to the close vicinity of the city of Honolulu. While royalist sympathizers of the other islands undoubtedly had knowledge of the intended outbreak, no disposition was shown to take up arms and many have endeavored to cover their tracks by lately avowed loyalty to the Republic. They, like others of their kind in Honolulu, have accepted the lesson taught by the unswerving action of the Government, and will be slow to become a party to any revolutionary movement for some time to come. They have come to know by what civil—and military, if necessary—strength the Republic of Hawaii is established, and are respectful accordingly. While military vigilance still remains a necessity, the Republic of Hawaii is on a sound footing and its ability to administer equal rights to each and every law-abiding citizen unquestioned.

**AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA**

Since the attention of the American people has been directed to their interests in the countries bordering on the Pacific there has, not unfrequently, arisen a discovery of so-called "jingoism," whose inclination is to belittle the necessity of his country taking an aggressive interest in affairs on this side of the world. Facts and figures regarding American trade with China, given by Hon. W. C. Ford, chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, show that though the Chinaman is not classed as a desirable citizen for America, China furnishes a market for a considerable amount of American products, and an interruption of the trade would be felt very seriously in many sections of the States.

The principal exports to China are petroleum, cotton cloths and ginseng. In 1894 there were exported 40,377,296 gallons of petroleum valued at \$2,435,794, and 50,458,349 yards of cotton cloth of a value of \$2,772,065. These two products account for \$5,207,000 out of a total export to China of \$5,800,000. The exports of ginseng during 1894 were 194,000 pounds, representing the value of \$610,000.

The imports from China are largely wool and tea, the United States during 1893 receiving 20,744,689 pounds of wool valued at \$1,811,427. The tea trade has been lessened by competition of the British Indian products. Remarkable upon the effect produced by a possible discrimination against American goods Mr. Ford says: "The prohibition by China, if we can conceive such a prohibition effective, of imports of petroleum from the United States, would be reflected in the petroleum interest directly, and all allied industries by induction. No system of differential or discriminating duties, intended to retaliate upon China and Chinese products, or break the force of her prohibition, could be framed. Prohibition on the part of the United States of Chinese products would be mere foolishness." He might well add that the commerce with the nations of the Orient must constantly increase and any attempt to belittle movements to protect

American shipping and commercial interests on the western seas is equally foolish.

**FIRST ON THE LIST.**

There has been so much nonsense and evident partisan misunderstanding by press and legislators, of the affairs of this country in its attitude toward the United States, that it is really refreshing when an occasional sentiment is expressed showing a reasonable amount of fairness, and a realization of the fact that there is more than one court of appeal for Hawaii. The time has come when the United States must take some definite action.

The Washington Post says: "There can be no controversy, we assume, as to the order in which the questions involved in this matter should be considered. It is obvious that we must dispose of the question of annexation before we take up that of the British occupation of Necker Island. The Hawaiians are entitled to the privilege and the opportunity they have in view. It would be inexcusable—monstrous—in us to forbid them. They have offered us the control of their affairs. They have besought us to receive Hawaii into the American Union. For more than two years they have been knocking at our door praying for admission and protection. We are in duty and in honor bound to make answer to that plea. It stands first upon the list of our engagements. We should meet it for our own sake as well as for Hawaii's. We should decide at once and finally. To keep her waiting longer, to stand in the way of her welfare and progress, to refuse our own co-operation and at the same time forbid the co-operation of others—this were a shameful abuse of our strength and her helplessness. Let us decide, then, and quickly. Hawaii wants peace, security, the agencies of order and civilization. Shall we deny her these? Shall we play dog in the manger?"

The Fifty-third Congress is dead and leaves behind it a history of inactivity unequalled in the history of the country. That body has done nothing for Hawaii, but this country is no more unfortunate in that regard than the people of the American Union. The House and Senate, after fighting over a tariff measure for months, finally produced a measure that was not satisfactory to any but a selected few. Nearly every movement that involved a national policy has suffered the same fate, till the American people are looking forward hopefully to another Congress, which has received orders to clear the wreck.

This country certainly has a right to expect early and definite attention.

IT APPEARS from a bill introduced in the Washington State Senate, that there are some people on the Coast who are bound to exterminate the Chinese if they have to resort to the most ludicrous ways and means. Mr. Campbell is the author of a measure making it unlawful for any male person to wear a queue, a penalty of \$500 fine being imposed for breaking the proposed statute. This is on a par with the attempted legislation in several states against "Mother Hubbards," crinolines, and numerous other articles of wearing apparel. Washington legislators must be pretty hard-up for something to take their attention if they feel it necessary to discuss methods of dressing the hair. The spirit of useless discussion set on foot by the fifty-third Congress is evidently contagious.

SPECIAL attention is called to the phase of kindergarten work given in another column. Too much cannot be said of the grand work which the ladies of this country have inaugurated both for the education of the children and the development of a higher womanhood in the home.

Reverting to our foreign policy once more—there wouldn't be a peacock feather on Greham's head if the people could twine their fingers in his scalp—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**VOICE OF THE PRESS.**

Republics stand the racket better than monarchies. See how easily and safely France and Hawaii pass through their troubles.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Cleveland cannot escape the responsibility for his obstinate and un-American policy. The death of young Carter will have to be placed in the list with that of the two Japanese students surrendered to the tender mercies of the Chinese, as the result of the administration's blundering.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

The king of Korea asks for a guard composed entirely of Americans. It is a great tribute to the Republic when royalty thus acknowledges the superiority of Americans, but how is a free-born person from this country to take a royal job so soon after our upsetting of a throne in Hawaii?—San Francisco Wasp.

The present question in relation to Hawaii is not that of annexation. For the present it is the duty of the government of the United States to hold up the hands of the governing, intelligent and moral class on the islands, who want to make progress in civilization. The question of annexation comes afterwards.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The trouble out there seems to have exercised the minds of the jingoists in this country more than it alarmed the Government in Honolulu. That Government showed that it is probably able to take care of itself, and whether it is or not is no concern of ours. Our only business there is to protect American interests in case of necessity. We have no right to interfere in the affairs of the islands one way or the other. Whether the existing Government is to stand or fall is for the people of Hawaii to determine.—New York Herald.

The Hawaiian rebellion is one of the logical consequences of the Cleveland conspiracy against civilization and progress in the Pacific Islands. The revolutionary outbreak in the interest of the barbarous queen would never have occurred if the administration at Washington had not championed her cause with passionate fervor and indiscreet partisanship and done everything in its power to weaken and discredit the Dole Government. The ordering of the Philadelphia to Honolulu, which is reported from Washington, is a sign of returning reason and sense; but it will not be safe to assume that infatuation for the lost cause has ended in Washington. Secretary Gresham is the smallest man who has ever been at the head of the State Department, and he is resentful and vindictive. President Cleveland is a larger man in every respect, but he is self-willed, obstinate and narrow-minded in all questions of American diplomacy.—New York Tribune.

**TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.**

The Czar will visit Berlin and Vienna in the spring.

The tenth annual convention of the National Electric Light Association is in session at Cleveland, Ohio.

George W. Burton, aged 75, one of the earliest citizens of the Northwest, was found dead in his cabin near Dubuque, Ia.

Archduke Albert died on the 18th of February at Arco, South Tyrol, of congestion of the lungs in his seventy-eighth year.

Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst has created a sensation in his sermon by practically libeling as rascals a body of clergymen unnamed.

The remains of Isaac P. Gray, late Minister to Mexico, have arrived at El Paso, accompanied by Colonel Bayard Gray and Mrs. Gray.

As a result of the police investigation in Louisville, Ky., the names of 2500 violators of the Sunday observance law were reported to Chief of Police Taylor.

The Slaughterbeck brothers, who shot John Niblack at Wheatland, pleaded guilty at Vincennes, Ind., and were each sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen years.

Several schooners of Boston, which were outside in the terrible blizzard early in the month, have not been reported, and their non-arrival is causing much anxiety.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at London, said if the Ministry appeal to the country on other issues besides Home Rule, and not on Home Rule alone, the Lords will not be such idiots as to pay any attention to the result of such an appeal.

The natives of the Jambes district, in Java, plotted recently to murder the entire European and Chinese population of the district. Fortunately, the conspiracy leaked out before the time was ripe for action, and fifty natives have been placed under arrest. Had the plot succeeded, serious trouble would have resulted, as several influential chiefs were implicated in it.

**Timely Topics**

March 9, 1895.

When a man puts his wits together and invents machinery that saves money to the farmer, the manufacturer or the planter he is called the foe to labor. The fact that he gives to the world the means of producing staples at a less cost, and consequently becomes a benefactor of the masses indirectly is not recognized. That he has taken work from an individual or certain classes of wage workers is sufficient cause for the condemnation that is landed on his head.

The man who invented the sugar land implements that we sell did that which acts to a certain degree as an offset to any tariff legislation in the United States.

A whole colony of plantation laborers could not do in one day what an Avery Stubble Digger operated by one man can perform. It saves labor and consequently coin. In distributing fertilizers every plantation manager knows that it cannot be done by hand without loss of material. By the use of the Avery Fertilizer Distributor the material is spread so evenly that there is no loss whatever, and one man with one of these machines can do as much work as nine without it.

The results that follow the use of these implements apply as well to the Stubble Shovels and Disc Cultivators.

The following testimonials regarding the implements should be a sufficient guarantee of their usefulness.

HUTCHINSON PLANTATION COMPANY, NA'ALEHU, HAWAII.  
March 1st, 1895.  
E. B. HENDRY, Esq., Hawaiian Hardware Company.  
DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter inquiring about the Avery Stubble Diggers and Fertilizer Distributor, I would say that the fact that we have just received the second Stubble Digger speaks for itself. We have dug over four hundred acres of ratoon stools and consider it will be a great benefit. The Fertilizer Distributor is a good thing and has effected a material saving of labor in the application of Fertilizer and applies it better than can be done by hand. These machines are very simple and well constructed and we have had no trouble with the working of them and we consider them one of the most useful labor saving machines that can be used on a plantation.  
Yours Truly,  
G. C. HEWITT,  
Manager H. S. P. Co.

ONOMEA SUGAR COMPANY,  
PAPA'IKOU, HAWAII, February 25, 1895.  
MR. JOHN A. SCOTT, Wainaku, Hawaii.  
DEAR SIR:—The Onomea Sugar Company has now in use three of the Stubble Diggers.  
I think these machines are indispensable for the proper cultivation of ratoon stools.  
We have never had an implement that would so thoroughly loosen the earth around the stools, and put the soil in such condition that the air, moisture and fertilizer would so readily find access to the fine roots of the cane and the roots around them.  
I am glad to testify to the merits of these tools. The Sugar Land Disc Cultivators arrived too late for much use in the cultivation of the last young plant and ratoon, but I believe they will prove to be very useful and labor saving implements in districts where cane is raised without irrigation.  
Yours Truly,  
WM. W. GOODALE,  
Manager Onomea Sugar Company.

HAKALAU, HAWAII, February 16, 1895.  
MR. E. B. HENDRY, President and Manager Hawaiian Hardware Company, Honolulu, Oahu.  
We use the Avery Stubble Digger, Fertilizer Distributor and Cane Cultivator. They save labor and do the work claimed for them. The Stubble Digger I consider a particularly good implement.  
Yours Truly,  
Geo. Ross,  
Manager Hakalau Plantation Company.

**The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.**  
Opposite Spreckels' Block,  
207 FORT STREET.



## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Captain Larsen has gone into the express business.

The Sons of St. George were in session last evening.

Ten tourists returned from the Volcano by the Kinau.

Five tourists left for the Volcano by the steamer W. G. Hall.

Captain Matsuo, the well-known Hilo shipowner, is in the city.

Yachting parties to Pearl Harbor are becoming quite "the thing" lately.

President and Mrs. Dole returned last night from their trip around the island.

The Military Commission met yesterday and adjourned for another week.

Chief Justice Judd and a party of friends left yesterday for Kula, his summer residence.

It is very probable that Rev. J. V. Updike, the American evangelist, will be here in the near future.

The steamer Kahului will sail at 10 a.m. sharp today. Mail will be closed at the postoffice at 9 o'clock.

The Healan Boat Club house is nearly finished. The work has been pushed ahead with great rapidity.

Messrs. Lowden and Marks have returned from their trip around the island. They report a very good time.

A musicale will be given at Punahou Friday evening. All friends of the institution are requested to attend.

Rev. P. J. Hutchins has been elected an honorary member of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society.

The members of the Lei Ilima Club will give a subscription dance on Wednesday evening at Sans Souci.

The baseball game between the Kamehameha and Philadelphia teams has been put off until March 23d.

S. H. Saleno, the special artist and correspondent of the Overland Monthly, has returned from a trip to the Volcano.

Tennis players from the Philadelphia and the city crossed rackets at the Kamehameha school court Saturday afternoon.

Captain Robert Parker will go to Kauai on the Mikahala today in company with W. H. Rice. He will be absent about a week.

G. P. Wilder, superintendent of the Kahului Railroad, as well as merchant and postmaster at Kahului, came over on the Kinau.

Mr. F. L. Stolz of Ewa will go to Makaweli for the purpose of taking Mr. Palmer's place, who is leaving temporarily on account of his health.

The furniture of Kawaiaha church is being removed in consequence of the refitting which will be started toward the end of the month.

W. W. Goodale, manager of the Onomea Sugar Company at Papaiou, Hawaii, was a passenger by the Kinau. He is accompanied by Mrs. Goodale.

Deputy Attorney-General Robertson, Paul Neumann and Luther Wilcox have returned from Kauai, where they have been attending court at Nawiliwili.

The Scottish Thistle Club have been presented with an elegant photograph of Rothsay Bay. The donor was A. D. Smith of Glasgow who is here on a visit.

Lieutenant Holi and Officer Logan left for the Volcano by the Hall. They will stay at the hotel until thoroughly recuperated from the effects of their recent wounds.

Mr. John A. Hassinger was at his desk in the Interior office yesterday for the first time in three weeks. Mr. Hassinger has been suffering from a severe case of inflammatory rheumatism.

Ostriches sold cheap on Saturday. C. M. Cooke bought the whole lot belonging to the estate of Dr. Trousseau at \$22.50 each. He will start an ostrich farm on Kauai, where he has suitable premises.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company's scribe devotes his time, at tenion and space this week to the merits of various agricultural implements, and more especially to those used on sugar plantations.

Charlie Bartow made application yesterday to enlist in one of the regular military companies. He was refused, but it was hard for him to understand that notwithstanding he was free he had forfeited his rights of citizenship.

The members of the Scottish Thistle Club had an enjoyable time last evening. Mr. A. D. Smith, a member of a Glasgow machinery firm, was present and told the members all about his last year's

experiences in the sugar districts of Queensland and other colonies. He has been invited to address the club next Friday on the same subject.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Gazette Company takes place next Saturday at the office of W. R. Castle, Esq. Officers for the ensuing year are to be elected.

Among the late contributions to the Hawaiian edition of the "Overland Monthly" is one on the development of the sugar industry in these islands. Mr. H. P. Baldwin, of Haiku, Maui, is the writer.

C. Stoeckle offers several graphophones or talking machines for sale. They are on exhibition at Hart's ice cream parlors on Hotel street. Any one can learn to use these machines in five minutes, and they never get out of order.

There are quite a number of natives about town who think that in some unaccountable manner the x-Queen will again sit upon the throne. If asked the reason of such belief they can give none, but remain content with their "convictions."

The Philadelphia battalion will land this morning at 8 o'clock for drill. The drill will take place on the Baseball Grounds, and it is expected the men will be given plenty of hard work. The battalion will march along Merchant and Fort streets to Beretania street.

## THE SCOTTISH RITE.

High Masonic Officials Installed and Banqueted.

The officers of Kamehameha Lodge of Perfection No. 1, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, were installed last evening by Ill. Bro. H. H. Williams, thirty-third degree.

After the installation the brothers spent a pleasant hour around the banquet table. They have a good set of officers and a bright prospect before them. The following are the officers installed:

Bro. H. E. Cooper, Venerable Master.  
Bro. F. B. Auerbach, Senior Warden.  
Bro. Edwin Hughes, Junior Warden.  
Bro. H. H. Williams, Orator.  
Bro. J. M. Angus, Almoner.  
Bro. C. L. Crabbe, Secretary.  
Bro. D. Dayton, Treasurer.  
Bro. A. B. Scrimgeour, Master of Ceremonies.  
Bro. C. J. Campbell, Expert.  
Bro. B. H. Norton, Assistant Expert.  
Bro. R. F. Lange, Captain of the Guard.  
Bro. J. M. Angus, Tyler.

## Paradise of the Pacific.

The March number of this excellent periodical is at hand. The leading article is a reprint of Miss Grace Thompson's essay on the "Wild Flowers of Hawaii," which first appeared in the Overland Monthly. An article on Kauai will attract attention, if only from the name of its author, which is Kaulanaimanokikila. A prominent feature of this number is an illustrated article on the Royal Mausoleum, which with others makes it more than usually interesting.

## Postage Stamps.

Two hundred million 2 cent postage stamps that are reported as worthless by postmasters throughout the country, have been called in by the Postmaster-General and will be destroyed. Although 200,000,000 seems to be an enormous number, it is really trifling compared with the number of stamps used by the American people each year, and would not last more than twenty days. It requires about 12,000,000 stamps a day to conduct the correspondence of our population, or a total of 4,380,000,000 for the year. There is not as much letter writing these times as there was when the country was more prosperous, but a decided increase has been noticeable during the last two months. The weight of the mails is an accurate barometer of business affairs.—S. F. Call.

## Must Use Sugar.

"Father," said the inquisitive small boy, "is it true that you can catch a bird by putting salt on its tail?"  
"I'm not sure," replied the man who abuses the Senate. "You might do it that way in some cases, but if it's an American eagle you're after, you want to use sugar."  
—Wasp.

## How He Felt.

W. S. Gilbert was lunching not long ago at a country hotel, when he found himself in company with three cycling clergymen by whom he was drawn into conversation. When they discovered who he was one of the party asked Mr. Gilbert "how he felt" in such a grave and reverend company. "I feel," said Gilbert, like a lion in a den of Dan-

## JUDGE PERRY AT HARD LABOR.

Nearly Two Hundred Cases Called in One Day.

## JUST MAKING UP FOR LOST TIME.

A Large Number of Cases, both Civil and Criminal, Disposed Of in the District Court—Another Lot to Come Up Tomorrow—Some Sentences Suspended.

The defendants alone in the numerous cases called in the District Court yesterday would fill a courtroom not larger than Judge Perry's to repletion. There were all sorts of them, from the common ordinary drunk to those accused of embezzlement and barratry, and some people don't know what that crime consists of. The great accumulation of cases, however, evidently inclined the Court to mercy, and the celerity with which business was despatched would compare favorably with the Tombs Police Court in New York. In a great number of cases pleas of guilty were entered and in most of these sentence was suspended. Ordinary cases of drunkenness or bad and unseemly conduct at night were let off with a two-dollar fine and an extra dollar for the clerk's costs.

The case of C. L. Brito, charged with embezzlement, was continued until moved on by the prosecution.

Patrick Cullen's preliminary examination on a charge of murder was set for hearing on March 12th. A number of assault and battery cases were dismissed, nineteen individuals paid fines for being drunk and four escaped, having made satisfactory excuses to the Court.

Captain Hill's case was postponed until March 12th, although he pleaded guilty. He is charged with barratry, which in the language of the complaint against him, means running away with the steamer Waimanalo while that vessel was within the maritime jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Islands.

To give a list of the cases disposed of by Judge Perry yesterday would be tiresome, some six pages of his docket being filled up on criminal business alone.

At the afternoon session Judge Perry devoted his time to clearing off a number of civil cases which have accumulated in the past two months. Of these Joseph Tinker, the Nuuanu street butcher, had two, one against P. A. Anderson for meat to the amount of \$28.35, and the other against Wm. Maxwell for \$25.76. In both cases Mr. Tinker recovered judgment for the amount sued for besides the usual costs and percentage.

A. Fernandez recovered judgment by default against Lau Chong for \$163.08 on three notes for unpaid liquor bills.

Lewis & Co. obtained a judgment against P. O'Sullivan for \$13.73 on a grocery bill, John Effinger appearing as attorney for plaintiffs.

Several cases for debt were settled before the Court upon the payment of costs, and stricken from the docket.

In all, twenty-six civil cases were disposed of yesterday afternoon, but these represent only a small proportion of the whole.

## WANTS BUSES REGULATED.

Taxpayer Gives Some Suggestions on Management of 'Bus Lines.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish that you would grant me space enough in your paper to voice not only my sentiments, but the sentiments of the public.

Is it possible for us to obtain a "bus line service" that will be run to accommodate the people who are forced to use the 'busses as a means of getting to and from their places of business? A week or so ago I had occasion to use the 'busses at Kalihi, as usual, to carry me to town, and after waiting some fifteen minutes, asked the driver when he expected to leave, and he politely informed me that perhaps he would start in fifteen minutes and perhaps in an hour or so.

The same thing occurred last Sunday at Waikiki. I do not wish to be put down as a kicker, but as long as the persons interested in the omnibus business intend catering to the public and their wishes, I think that they should consider

the wants of their patrons rather than their personal differences.

In Peoria, Ill., where the 'bus lines are extended beyond the street car lines, the city council passed an act which is not only fair to the owners of the 'busses, but to the traveling public more particularly. The substance is as follows:

"The time-table of departure and arrival from and to the several stands and places within the police district of — shall be regulated by a time-table approved by the city council, copies of which shall be prepared by the person in authority, from whom a copy may be had on application: Every driver who shall start or arrive at any public stand or place otherwise than in strict accordance with such time-table, shall be guilty of an offense against this by-law.

"Provided, That as occasions require, any such time-table may be altered under the like authority aforesaid. The first omnibus to start on one day shall be the last on the next, and the others in their order, and each owner shall furnish an omnibus to perform the journeys in turn that fall to him, so as to keep a continuous routine daily."

I hope that the press of Hawaii will take up this matter and bring it before the public, and I feel assured that if it is done in the right manner they will find that my ideas will be voiced by all who are dependent upon the 'busses as a means of getting down town in time to be at their places of business on time.

A CITIZEN AND TAXPAYER.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

A fresh difficulty has arisen between France and Siam with regard to the frontier question. A dispute in regard to the frontier at Kam-moun precipitated an engagement between the French and Siamese troops. In the action several men were killed and a French officer was wounded.

The wool warehouse belonging to the Fellmangers' Company at Bermondsey, London, has been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of over a million dollars.

A. B. Hunt, Chief of the Fire Department at Seattle, Wash., has mysteriously disappeared.

William F. Batton, who was an independent candidate for Congress, in the state of Wisconsin in the last campaign, has sued eight men for \$10,000 damages. He claims that while standing on a table making a speech in the Democratic headquarters in Madison on election night, the defendants tipped over the table and otherwise used him roughly, and he fell and broke his leg. The defendants include a grocer and two saloonkeepers, all prominent Democrats locally.

Lillian Russell disappointed an audience of fifteen hundred people at the Chicago Grand Opera House on the night of the 18th. She refused to appear and gave no reason for her action.

The annual Fiesta de Los Angeles will take place at that city from the 15th to the 20th of April. The central idea for the spectacular portion of the carnival this year is properly designated the "Pageant of the Pacific," and magnificent floats, designed by skilled artists, will picture events and national customs and manners in the story of the Pacific countries of two continents, from Pizarro in Peru to the Pueblo Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, and from the Mission Padres to the splendid civilization of the present.

Expert examination discloses the fact that ex-Auditor W. C. Wicksham of Elmore county, Idaho, is heavily short in his accounts; also ex-Sheriff J. D. Gray. The latter's shortage is about \$1000; the former's is said to reach \$10,000.

## A \$40,000,000 Canal.

The North Sea-Baltic Canal, which the Emperor of Germany intends to open in June, was commenced in June, 1887, and will connect Brunsbutel at the mouth of the Elbe with Kiel on the Baltic. It will allow the passage of the largest vessel. It will be 61 miles long, 26 feet deep, 65 yards wide at the surface and 24 at the bottom. As the voyage round from the Elbe to Kiel represents nearly 600 miles of dangerous sailing or steaming, the possession of such a waterway will be of great value to the German navy. The cost will be about £8,000,000, and the yearly maintenance £50,000.

Oswell Clinton Wolley, ex-mayor of Jeffersonville, Ind., is dead at the age of 88.

Dominick McCaffery, the pugilist, is in Bellevue hospital, New York, suffering from blood poisoning arising from a scratch on his instep.

English opposition papers claim that the Rosebery Government is on its last legs and that Parliament is liable to be dissolved at any time.

Beatrice Cameron, wife of Richard Mansfield, the well known actor, was injured at Milwaukee. A switch engine ran into the actor's private car.

It is stated in Chicago that plans for getting the whiskey trust on its feet have been practically agreed upon by the stockholders' reorganization committee.

Keep your friends abroad posted on Hawaiian affairs. Send them copies of the ADVERTISER or GAZETTE.

## FOUND THE MISSING LINK.

Skeleton of New Genus and New Species of Order of Primates.

THE PITHECANTHROPUS ERECTUS.

Discovery in Anthropology in the Pleistocene Strata of Java—Man Did Originate From the Apes Where the Human Race Started From.

No publication of late date is likely to excite more interest than a quarto of forty pages which has just been issued from the local press of Batavia, with the title, "Pithecanthropus Erectus. Eine Menschenanliche Uebergangsform aus Java. Von Eog. Dubois, Militärarzt der Niederland. Armee."

This noteworthy essay contains the detailed description of three skeletons which have been found in the early pleistocene strata of Java, and which introduce to us a new species, which is also a new genus and a new family, of the order of primates, placed between the Simiidae and Homiidae,—in other words, apparently supplying the "missing link" between man and the higher apes which has so long and so anxiously been awaited.

The material is sufficient for a close osteological comparison. The cubical capacity of the skull is about two-thirds that of the human average. It is distinctly dolichocephalic, about 70°—and its norma verticalis astonishingly like that of the famous Neanderthal skull. The dental apparatus is still of the simian type, but less markedly so than in other apes. The femora are singularly human. They prove beyond doubt that this creature walked constantly on two legs, and when erect was quite equal in height to the average human male. Of the various differences which separate it from the highest apes and the lowest men, it may be said that they bring it closer to the latter than to the former.

One of the bearings of this discovery is upon the original birthplace of the human race. The author believes that the steps in the immediate genealogy of our species were these: *Prothyllobates*; *Anthropopithecus Sielensis*; *Pithecanthropus erectus*; and *Homo sapiens*. This series takes us to the Indian faunal province and to the southern aspects of the great Himalayan chain, as the region somewhere in which our specific division of the great organic chain first came into being.—Ex.

## Prize Exhibition of Land Shells.

ANY RESIDENTS, WHO MAY have collections of land shells, which they would be willing to put on public exhibition are invited to correspond with Prof. W. T. Brigham, Curator of the B. F. Bishop Museum. It is proposed to offer prizes for the best collections. The collections will be displayed in the central tables of the Museum annex. Every possible facility will be afforded for naming and arranging the shells. The Museum will be open to the public on Fridays and Saturdays, and the collections will be on exhibition for three weeks, beginning May 10. 3930 1634-1m

## THIS DAY.

## HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

## AT AUCTION!

On Tuesday, March 12

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

At the Residence of HON. C. R. BISHOP, Emma street, I will sell at Public Auction, the entire Household Furniture, comprising in part

Heavy Plate Glass Pressing Mirror's

With Marble Mantels;

Mahogany Chairs and Tables, French Walnut Office Table,

Ebony Parlor Suite

Upholstered in Brocade Silk;

Inlaid Center and Side Tables,

Mahogany and Koa Wardrobes, 1 B.W. Mirror Front Wardrobe, P.W. Pillar Extension Table,

FRENCH WALNUT SIDEBOARD

Bureaus, B.W. Sideboard,

Koa Tables, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Premises open for inspection this day, March 11th, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Jas. F. Morgan,

3939-21

AUCTIONEER

## BY AUTHORITY.

J. H. KAPUKU, Esq. has this day been appointed Agent to Take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of Waima, Island of Kauai.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, March 7, 1895. 1635-31

A. S. MAHAULU, Esq. has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Waihu, Island of Oahu.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, March 5, 1895. 1635-31

Mr. JOHN KAHOA has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Point at Manana, District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, vice W. S. Wood.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, March 1st, 1895. 1634-31

The following named Gentlemen have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences, for the District of Lahaina, Island of Maui.

L. M. Baldwin, George H. Dunn, Henry Dickenson.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, February 23, 1895. 1632-3w

WILLIAM RATHBURN, Esq. has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Koolaula, Island of Oahu.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, February 21, 1895. 1631-3w

L. A. ANDREWS, Esq. has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Waiuku, Island of Maui, vice C. B. Wells, resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, February 18, 1895. 1630-3w

## Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between Antonio Fernandes and J. E. Gomes, under the name of Fernandes and Gomes, and been, this day dissolved by mutual consent. Antonio Fernandes will continue the business at the old stand and assumes all the debts and liabilities thereof.

Dated, Honolulu, Feb. 15th, 1895. ANTONIO FERNANDES, J. E. GOMES. 1634-4w

## Executors' Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS under the Will of JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said John Thomas Waterhouse, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE-E.J., HENRY WATERHOUSE, WILLIAM WATERHOUSE, Honolulu, February 26, 1895. 3929-3t. 1633-4t

## Executors' Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS under the Will of HENRY DUNSMORE, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said Henry Dunsmore, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

HENRY WATERHOUSE, JULIA H. WATERHOUSE, Honolulu, February 26, 1895. 3929-3t. 1633-4t

## Executors' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Executrix and Executor respectively of the last will and testament of Charles Lunt Carter, deceased late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Republic of Hawaii, hereby give notice to all creditors of said deceased to present their claims duly authenticated, to them at the office of Carter & Kinney, in Honolulu, within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred. And demand is hereby made on all persons indebted to the estate of said Charles Lunt Carter, or in possession of property belonging to said estate, to pay or deliver the same to the undersigned at the place aforesaid.

MARY H. S. CARTER, ALBERT H. S. CARTER, Executors under the will of Charles Lunt Carter, deceased.

Honolulu, February 15, 1895. 3925-1w. 1631-6w

## Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of the will of WILLIAM EVANS, late of Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at said Kailua, Hawaii.

RHEANNE ISABEL SCOTT, Executrix of the Will of W. E. Scott. Dated Honolulu, February 15th, 1895. 1631-5w



## AN HISTORICAL RESIDENCE.

Reminiscences of the Ex-Queen's Private Residence.

## THE STORY OF WASHINGTON PLACE

Description of the Interior of One of the Handsomest Private Residences in Honolulu—Early History of Capt. Dominis—His Eventful Life and End.

More than fifty years ago, among the many vessels which visited these Islands, none was better known than the trading brig Robert Peabody, whose captain was John O. Dominis, father of ex-Governor John O. Dominis, the husband of ex-Queen Liliuokalani. Captain Dominis was known from one end of the Pacific to the other.

In the brig Robert Peabody and



EX-GOVERNOR JOHN O. DOMINIS

other vessels he made trading voyages from Boston to Mexico, Kamohakia, China, Japan and various islands in the Pacific. He would frequently be absent two or three years on one of these trips, but invariably made Honolulu his headquarters, once in the Pacific. He would go up to Kamohakia and trade merchandise and trinkets for furs and skins. These he would take over to China and exchange for silks, teas, carved ivory ware and Chinese curios of any description. On his way home he would drop in at Honolulu and do a little trading here, taking sandalwood, mats and any other articles of island produce he could obtain. Even at that time, however, sandalwood was getting scarce and more and more valuable. It is needless to say that Captain Dominis made money for his owners and himself in these long voyages.

On one of his voyages here he brought his wife with him, and she was so charmed with the climate and beauty of Hawaii that she determined to remain here and give up the old home in Massachusetts. This was about the year 1842, or possibly earlier. At this period in the history of Honolulu there was great jealousy and rivalry between the American and British merchants, which was fostered in every possible manner by the then British Consul, Richard Charlton. Numerous lawsuits were the result of this rivalry, and Captain Dominis soon became involved in one with a prominent English merchant and importer named Skinner. These cases were tried before the native Governor, Kekuanaoa, who was the father of Kamehameha IV and V, and whose wife was a chiefess of the highest rank, being a daughter of Kamehameha I, and a jury composed of an equal number of Americans and English. Captain Dominis succeeded in getting a judgment against Skinner for \$10,000.

In 1842, when Charlton first came here, the Hawaiian Kingdom was nominally ruled by Kamehameha, the queen regent, during the minority of Kamehameha III, but in reality by Kekuanaoa, her prime minister. One of Charlton's first acts was to obtain from Kekuanaoa two grants of land for the use of the British Consul. One of these consisted of the block now bounded by Kaahumanu, Queen, Merchant and Nuuanu streets, which includes the Waterhouse and station house property, now occupied by Washington Place and the residence lately used by Dr. McKibbin.

Captain Dominis was not long in the islands before he became involved in a lawsuit with Charlton for money loaned to the extent of \$10,000. To get out of this and other suits, and to make up a case against American citizens, Charlton worked up a lot of grievances and bogus claims for land, which resulted in the coming of Lord Paulet in the British ship Caryfort. One demand that Charlton insisted on and which was included in those of Lord Paulet was for a new trial in the case in which Captain Dominis had obtained judgment against him for \$10,000.

The British occupation and the matters connected therewith are matters of history, but shortly after the Hawaiian flag had been restored Captain Dominis evidently put the screws on Charlton and, as the natural result, obtained possession of the lot which is now designated as Washington Place, being half of the original grant to Charlton. The other half came into the possession of the British Commissioner General Miller, and the house now standing thereon was built by him. It has lately been occupied by Dr. McKibbin, but at the sale of the house a short time since it was bid in by Mrs. Dominis.

The Government grant of the Washington Place and Miller's remises was made in the shape of a lease for 99

years. In January, 1880, the existing Government concluded to sell the reversionary interest in the lease at auction, fixing the upset price at \$250. At the sale ex-Governor Dominis bid \$250 and thus perfected the title to the property.

Soon after old Captain Dominis had obtained possession of the Washington Place premises as the result of his feud and lawsuit with Charlton, his wife became imbued with the idea that she ought to have a fine house erected thereon. Although Captain Dominis was making money and reputed to be worth much more than he really was, he concluded with her views and agreed to commence the erection of what was for many years the finest residence in Honolulu.

There were no regular architects in the city in those days, but there were a few good mechanics. One of these, by name Isaac Adams, was selected by Captain Dominis to draw the plans and superintend the construction of the new house. That he was competent to fill the position is apparent to any one who will take the pains to inspect the premises as the writer has done.

The foundations of the house, which are of coral, were laid sometime about the year 1842, but the house itself was not completed until the beginning of the year 1846. During the period from the commencement to the completion of the house, the old captain made several voyages, always bringing two or three thousand dollars with him as the net results. This was in the house immediately after his arrival. Several times during the construction of the building Adams was forced to quit work for want of funds to pay his workmen, who, by the way, were all natives, but whenever Captain Dominis sighted port money was always forthcoming to pay up back wages and resume work.

About the beginning of the year 1846 the house was completed and Captain Dominis sailed for China in the brig William Neilson, on a general trading voyage, but more especially for the purpose of purchasing handsome Chinese-made furniture for his new house. He sailed from Honolulu on August 5, 1846, accompanied by United States Commissioner George Brown. This individual during the two or three years he occupied his position had kept the whole community in hot water. He was a worthy emulator of Charlton and no one in Honolulu was sorry to see him leave. As was said before, the brig William Neilson sailed for China, with everything aboard shipshape, a good crew and distinguished passengers. It has never been heard of from that day to this.

The Dominis residence at Washington Place was completed shortly before the departure of the captain on his last voyage, and immediately after occupying the premises Mrs. Dominis commenced to beautify the grounds by planting trees, flowers, shrubs, etc. To Mrs. Captain Dominis, more than to any other person, is due the present beauty of Honolulu. The first imported tree was planted by her in the grounds of Washington Place, and in those days planting trees and rearing them meant good solid hard work. For years after Mrs. Dominis laid out the grounds of her new residence every drop of water used to support the trees she planted was hauled from a well on the premises, hand over hand. She personally spent hours every day in looking after her favorite trees and plants, and in seeing that they were properly cared for and watered. Old residents here who knew her at that period of her life always picture her in their memory as carrying a watering pot in one hand and a garden trowel in the other. To her example and exertions, which were emulated by others, is due the transformation of a comparatively arid waste into what is now generally known as the Paradise of the Pacific.

Months and months having elapsed since the departure of Captain Dominis and Commissioner Brown and



WASHINGTON PLACE.

(From a recent photograph by J. J. Williams.)

nothing having been heard of the vessel in which they sailed, they were finally given up as lost. Mrs. Dominis succeeded to her husband's estate and with her son John O. Dominis occupied the Washington Place residence, and devoted her whole time to beautifying the premises. At that time it was undoubtedly the handsomest and most costly residence in the islands. No correct estimate of its cost can be made, as the old captain always paid cash for his labor and materials and kept no account of his expenditures. When his money ran out he took another voyage to make some more.

Captain Dominis and his wife had one son, named John Owen Dominis, who after being educated at private schools in the kingdom, commenced life as a bookkeeper for a prominent mercantile firm. Afterwards he became private secretary and confidential agent of Kamehameha V.

On September 1, 1882, John O. Dominis was married to the Princess Liliuokalani, against the wishes of his mother, who was bitterly opposed to his marrying a native woman. At that time Liliuokalani was possessed of considerable property and was right in the possibility of her assuming the throne of Hawaii was so remote as scarcely to be worth a thought, but matters assumed a different aspect on April 11, 1893, when she was pro-

claimed heir apparent to the throne, deriving her title from her grandfather, who was a high chiefess. Her baptismal name as recorded is Lydia Kamehameha Liliuokalani, but since her accession to the throne the two former names have been dropped.

Through the courtesy of the ex-queen's representative, an ADVERTISER reporter was enabled to pay an extended visit to Washington Place a few days since. The house, although now more than fifty years old, will compare most favorably with any in Honolulu. Indeed, for actual comfort and convenience, there is not a residence in the city to compare with it. Old man Adams, although only a common mechanic, had the brains of an architect, and his work is in evidence to show it, not only in the Washington Place house, but in others that were erected shortly afterward.

Entering the house from Beretania street, nearly opposite the Central Union Church, the visitor will find himself in a wide hallway extending through the entire length of the building. From this hallway a staircase leads to the upper story. This staircase is worthy of special mention. It is constructed of koa wood from top to bottom, the work being done by native mechanics. It will compare favorably with the same class of work in any part of the known world. The balustrades and top rail are light and airy in their character, but are in as good condition today as when first put up. The stairs are handsomely carpeted as a matter of course, but to look at the woodwork one would imagine they had only been built a few months. This will apply to the whole building—everything about it being of the most durable and solid order—even the Venetian blinds, old fashioned hinges, etc., being in perfect condition today, although a modern architect would look at them with scorn.

On the left of the hallway are two large rooms, the first of which was used as a sitting room by Mrs. Dominis and the second as a bedroom. The former is handsomely furnished, every article being manufactured of native woods with the exception of a few Chinese cabinets of ironwood. Conspicuous in this room is the private desk of her ex-majesty in which was found the diary and other incriminating papers examined by Chief Justice Judd. The principal object of interest in the rear room is the bedstead. Although the room is nearly twenty feet square this bedstead occupies the major portion of it. It is almost as large as the "Great Bed of Ware" mentioned by Shakespeare and which the writer was taken to see when a small boy. It is large enough to accommodate a whole family.

In this room Mrs. Dominis has spent most of the last two years, rarely leaving it even for a walk on the veranda or to go to the dining room. As a matter of fact she has almost imprisoned herself in her own house since her dethronement.

On the other side of the hallway is the main parlor or reception room, a large and beautifully furnished apartment containing the only modern furniture in any room in the house. Between this and the dining room in the rear is a small music room, much affected by Mrs. Dominis, containing a grand piano and music racks filled with books.

In the rear is the dining-room, a handsome apartment, but furnished only with an extension dining table and sideboard, both of native manufacture. The latter is a handsome piece of cabinet work, and, although manufactured of native koa wood by native workmen, will compare favorably with any modern machine-made article.

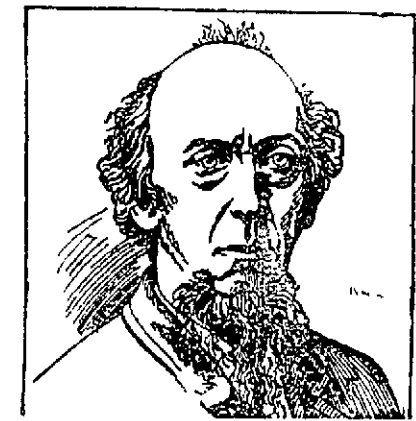
In the rear of the dining-room are the pantries and kitchens, fitted with all modern conveniences and with appliances for furnishing meals for any number of guests. Leading from the main kitchen is a stairway to the wine cellar, situated in the basement.

On the other side of the hallway

On the other side of the hallway are two other large and handsomely furnished bedrooms, which need no especial mention. In these, as in every room of the house, with the exception of the main drawing room, the furniture is of native manufacture, and as serviceable today as when it was made fifty years ago.

Columns might be written on the various pictures, statuettes, objects of art and curiosities in this house. The writer spent two hours there and saw only a small portion of them. The hallways and rooms are adorned with pictures, notably two oil paintings of the ex-Governor, and a number of certificates in handsome frames, of his exalted rank in Masonry, to which he had attained the highest degrees.

Space will not permit a description of the outbuildings connected with the main residence, but mention must be made of a two-roomed cottage which the late Governor used as his private den or office. One of these rooms contains a regular museum of old-fashioned guns, pistols, cutlasses, etc., part of which he had collected himself and the rest came to him from his father. There is also a splendid collection of pipes and walking-sticks belonging to the old captain. The second room is plainly furnished as a sleeping apartment.

Mr. Norman D. Young  
Ottawa, N. Y.

## Helpless as an Infant

After Pneumonia—Weighed 80 lbs

Hood's Sarsaparilla Made Him Feel as Young as a Boy.

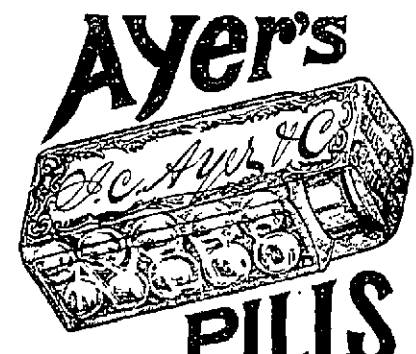
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."  
"Gentlemen—I wish to express my grateful thanks for Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am on my seventh bottle and it has truly been a blessing to myself and wife. I had a severe attack of pneumonia last December, and it was thought I should die, but I gradually pulled through, and then did not seem to gain any strength. I had to be helped like an infant, and had fallen away from 140 to 80 lbs. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I decided to take it."

I soon gained in strength so that I could sit up, and then having a severe pain in the small of my back, sent for a Tussan Pain-Killing Plaster, which soon cured me of

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

that trouble. Today I feel as well as ever in my life, and as young as a boy, although I am over 60 years of age. I can express the gratitude of my heart for Hood's Sarsaparilla." Norman D. Young, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, N. Y.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.  
HOBSON DRUG COMPANY  
683  
Wholesale Agents.



## Best Family Medicine

CURE

Sick Headache, Constipation,

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER TROUBLES.

Purely Vegetable. Easy to Take.

The delicate sugar-coating of Ayer's PILLS dissolves immediately on reaching the stomach, and permits the full strength of each ingredient to be speedily assimilated. As a purgative, either for travellers or as a family medicine, Ayer's PILLS are the best in the world.

AYER'S PILLS,  
Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.  
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE  
World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Ayer's PILLS" is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,  
Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## ITO HAN.

NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, HONOLULU  
Imported and Dealer in  
Japanese Provisions,  
Dry Goods,  
AND EVERY LINE OF  
JAPANESE MANUFACTURE.

Landlord, J. J. Williams, 1414-1416  
able price, in quantities to suit  
P. O. BOX 115  
MILITARY

## MISS D. LAMB

Notary Public.

Office of J. A. Macdon, Merchant street  
at the Postoffice 1414-1416

## Metropolitan Market

King Street.

Choicest Meats

FROM

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

AND AT THE

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than fresh-killed meat.  
1894

## BENSON SMITH &amp; CO

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURER

PHARMACISTS

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

## BEAVER SALOON

H. J. COLTE, Proprietor.

Bege to announce to his friends and the public in general  
That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a Competent Chef de Cuisine.  
—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.  
—One of Brunswick & Balke's—  
Celebrated Billiard Tables  
connected with the establishment, where of the public can participate. 3218-9

## W. H. RICE,

STOCK RAISER AND DEALER

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred  
Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr  
Norman Stallion.....Captain Grant  
Native bred Stallion.....Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF  
Bulls, Cows and Calves  
From the Celebrated Bulls  
Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham  
A LOT OF  
Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses  
FOR SALE.  
2 PURE BRED  
HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE  
Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.  
All communications to be addressed to  
1893-14 W. H. RICE (Lahua Kapa)  
THEO. H. DAVIES, HAROLD TAYLOR  
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
12 & 13 The Albany.  
(117 & 118) 10

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1893,  
£11,054,087 1s. 6d.  
1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000  
Subscribed.....2,750,000  
Paid-up Capital.....187,500 10 14  
2—Fire Funds.....2,344,162 11 07  
3—Life and Annuity Funds.....8,023,164 15 1  
£11,054,087 1s. 6d.  
Revenue Fire Branch.....1,655,462 2  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches.....1,234,974 18 2  
£2,890,436 10 8  
The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.  
ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## TRANS - - - ATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company,

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichsmarks.....8,000,000  
marks  
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies.....101,650,000  
Total.....Reichsmarks 107,650,000

## NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company,

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichsmarks.....8,800,000  
marks  
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies.....85,000,000  
Total.....Reichsmarks 93,800,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.  
H. BACKLUND & CO.  
1894

## The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1806.)

Assets.....£ 40,000,000  
Income.....3,078,000  
Claims Paid.....112,169,000  
Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms.  
1894

## INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,  
AGENTS FOR  
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.  
INSURANCE  
Northern Assurance Co  
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.  
ESTABLISHED 1826.  
ACCUMULATED FUNDS - £3,975,000  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
Marine Insurance Co. Ltd  
Of Liverpool for MARINE.  
CAPITAL - £1,000,000.  
Reduction of Rates  
Immediate Payment of Claims.  
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents  
17  
MARINE INSURANCE  
The undersigned is authorized to take Marine Risks on  
HULLS, CARGOES,  
FREIGHTS and COMMISSIONS,  
At Current Rates in the following Companies, viz:  
Alliance Assurance Fire and Marine, London.  
Wilhelms of Magdeburg Gen'l. Ins. Co  
Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco.  
JOHN S. WALKER,  
1873-14 Agent for Hawaiian Islands

HAMBURG - - - BREITEN  
Fire Insurance Company.  
The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply to the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.  
1894

GERMAN LLOYD  
Marine Insurance Company  
—OF BERLIN—  
FORTUNA  
General Insurance Company,  
—OF BERLIN—  
The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Dangers of the Sea at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.  
1894 F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents  
GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY  
For Sea, River & Land Transport  
—OF DRESDEN—  
Having established an Agency at Honolulu the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Danger of the Sea at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands



## DEVELOPMENT OF MOTHERHOOD

## Broad Lines of the Work of Kindergarten.

## CONSECrated VIEWS OF YOUTH

Part Which This New Work Plays in Higher Education—Study of Children and Their Needs—Better Wives, Mothers, and Old Maids.

"Let thy spirit burn with a steady light. Thou canst not know when another shall catch the sacred fire from thee."

If there ever was any one thing upon which God might set his seal of approval and which men might agree to bless and be thankful for, it is the increasing attention which is being paid of late years to the study of childhood and the fuller consecration of women to its service.

Friedrich Froebel, the prophet of the new educational era, in a private letter, written in 1847, says: "All progress depends on that of education; and no education, least of all that of infancy, can dispense with the active co-operation of women, who should have a full comprehension of their natural calling—the care of childhood. Women are not as yet acquainted even with the preliminaries of the education of man, which ignorance causes them to expect that the superficial education of youth should make good again what the mothers have spoiled. This evil we have to overcome, and I know of no other means so thorough and certain to effect their purpose as the kindergarten. Let young women go there and see the development of child-life going on before their eyes, noticing and understanding the laws and workings of it."

The results of education undoubtedly depend on its beginnings, and these are in the hands of women. Here, at least, is a partial solution of the vexed woman question which does not restrict woman's sphere, but enlarges it, rather, calling her more earnestly to become wiser, higher, better, stronger, the equal of man, destined, as she is, to become the mother and first educator of men. If any one fears that "higher education" of any sort—college training or any advanced study, addressing the dry bones of the intellect rather than the spirit—will unfit women for the duties that inevitably lie before most of them, he will see in the attempt of the kindergarten to unite broad mental training with sweet, gentle heart-culture a certain corrective, if any be needed. (Men are so anxious, by the way, lest women should be too "strong-minded." I wonder it seldom occurs to them to worry lest they be too weak-minded.)

It is not enough that divine ideas—man gotten, so they say—should exist in the world; there must be the necessary devotion, endurance and self-sacrifice to carry them out, and this is the task of women. We are training our girls too much like celibates at present, and if I had the eloquence to prove that every woman should finish her education by one or two years' contemplation and study of childhood and its needs, I should feel that I had done an inestimable service to humanity. Herbert Spencer says truly that almost the only vocation for which woman is seldom wisely fitted is the one which she generally assumes, that of the child's first educator. "Is it that this responsibility is but a remote contingency?" On the contrary, it is certain to develop on mind out of it. Is it that the discharge of it is easy? Certainly not; of all functions which the adult has to fulfill, it is the most difficult. Is it that each may be trusted, by self-instruction to fit him- (or herself for the office of parent? No; not only is the need of such self-instruction unrecognized, but the complexity of the subject renders it the one of all others in which self-instruction is least likely to succeed."

"The subject which includes all other subjects," says the great philosopher, "and therefore the subject in which a woman's education should culminate, is the Theory and Practice of Education." In truth what women are most deficient in for the due working-out of their heaven-born mission, is not the sense of duty, still less the love, but the sense of its real importance and the knowledge fitting them to fulfill it. Froebel, after years of striving and thought, turned from the schools to the nurseries, and from the professors to the mothers.

And truly this work which he commenced among the little children of the land, in home and kindergarten and school, blesses everyone that touches it, him that gives and him that takes.

"To make children happy gladdens all human hearts; to be with them to work for them, is like sitting in the sunshine, and Froebel has helped us to understand and educate them wisely, besides making them happy. He who was left a motherless babe, who became an orphan youth and a childless man, has bequeathed to the children what is indeed a priceless legacy, and every true, high-minded woman should constitute herself ex-nutrix that each of these little ones may receive his rightful inheritance. It is impossible for such a woman to study Froebel and be any thing but earnest, for he fills one with divine enthusiasm for childhood that makes one long, unexpressably, to guide and guard it rightly.

We are most of us accustomed now to value kindergarten work as an educational force at the beginning of a child's life in the nursery and school; we are well convinced of its mighty power as a means of reaching the children of the masses in philanthropic ways, by teaching them the outward what is good, beautiful and true, as well as by giving the dormant faculties a spur to higher action; but what we do not fully understand, I think, is what the kind of work is doing for women—for the daughters, the future mothers of the nation. It is giving them new and consecrated views of childhood and motherhood, as well as of the profession of teaching; giving them a method of education after nature's own heart, which they may use in the "sweet safe corner of the household fire," behind the heads of their own children, or for the children of others. Dr. Win T. Harris, our United States Commissioner of Education, says: "There is no philosophy for the young woman to be philosophized with

the philosophy that Froebel has put into his work with the children." And again he writes: "Perhaps the greatest merit of Froebel's system is found in the fact that it furnishes a deep philosophy for the teachers. Most pedagogic works furnish only a code of management for the school room. Froebel gives a view of the world in substantial agreement with the spiritual systems of philosophy that have prevailed in all times. It is, I am persuaded, this fact that explains the almost fanatical zeal of his followers, and, what is far more significant, the fact that those who read his work are always growing in insight, and in power of higher achievement."

When Dr. Harris, educator, philosopher and metaphysician speaks thus, we may be well assured that kindergarten training has, indeed, a well-defined value in mind and soul culture.

Froebel, more than any other educator, perhaps, satisfies the soul as well as the mind of the student. Many other men preceded him, he was only the outgrowth of his time; but he reduced theories to practice and transported the vague and shadowy dreams of other educators into a rich world of reality. There can be no happier people than those who believe in Froebel's principles. They have a beacon star of faith in their work—faith in the universality and immutability of the law of love when it is applied intelligently, faith in childhood and its original purity, faith in humanity and its ultimate destiny.

To those who study this new education life is no longer a mystery. Many a girl has said, when the purpose of the kindergarten began to dawn upon her, that she then first understood the meaning of life. Can there be a more eloquent commentary on the value of the study when such an exclamation is heard from a young girl just entering life, with all its hopes and enchantments shining before her eyes?

The fact that the kindergarten is in truth a school of life for women is as yet but imperfectly understood. At the graduation exercises of a training school which I attended last year a gentleman sat beside me who appeared much interested in the occasion. At the close of the programme he remarked to me, and I quote the remark because it is one which is often made: "This class of young women seems so charming and intelligent one cannot but regret that their teacher's devotion and their own talents should be so largely lost, for I suppose most of them will marry in a few years, and like their piano-playing and their French, this newly acquired knowledge will be quickly dropped."

"My dear sir," I replied, "you cannot have a conception of what kindergarten training means. I suppose many of these young women will marry. I will even go so far as to hope it. They are not vowed to celibacy, as far as I am aware, and a man would be blind and stupid indeed who could pass them by, but the beauty of kind-ergarten training is this—it will not only make them better kindergartners and teachers and governesses, but better sisters, better wives and mothers, yes, and sweeter, more cheerful old maids, simply because it makes them better women."

This was all my answer at the time, but I might have gone on to say—the training, if it be true training, so addresses the deepest, truest instincts of women that its hold grows more and more irresistible the farther the student advances. An idea, a conception, it is so large, so many-sided, that year after year, as one bends her energies to its full comprehension, she finds that what she saw at first was but a dim outline of the real thing, as the landscape that looked blurred and confused in the morning mist grows ever clearer under the rays of the noon-day sun. It has that in it which ought to make a woman more thoughtful, broad-minded, earnest, logical, original, self-reliant and patient. If it does not then the soil is too barren for the growth of such sweet flowers, but at any rate the nature will be enriched under its influence, girlish thoughtlessness and frivolity, slips off like an outer garment and the true woman stands revealed, bright, earnest, tender, strong—not perfect, but longing to be and trying to be—a woman who has lived with children, beloved because she has loved, getting because she has given, growing because she has lived, developing because she has thought, happy because she has conferred happiness, good, or at least better, through trying to make others better.

No woman need be ashamed of enthusiasm in such a work, though her enthusiasm must always be tempered with discretion and earnestness. She must believe in her vocation with all her heart and foster the deep conviction that she has her hand on one of the levers which is going to move the world toward God's hope and thought of it. If we love the all-good first and best, our life-work, small or large, next, and put into it all the grace and force of a sweet and strong womanhood, then and then only, can we draw others to a higher level than the one we stand upon, that

"The good begun by us may onward flow  
In many a branching stream and wider grow."

Never tell us, then, dear masculine critics, that this sort of work will be wasted on our daughters should they marry instead of using it as a means of livelihood, but rather apply yourselves diligently to the creation of some sort of training school for young men, that the fathers of the future may keep pace in their development the future mothers.

This kindergarten work which we so prize and which we so commend to the study of women is not by any means a perfect thing as yet, but we feel that it is planted in the right soil and that it has the power to grow. It is full of eager life and aspiration and teachableness; it is often misunderstood, misinterpreted, misapplied, but its destiny is that of all truth—it may be delayed, it cannot be prevented.

The patient study of little children may not seem a brilliant vocation to the *fin de siècle* girl, but in the revolt of the daughters that forms the present theme of English and American literature you will seldom see any direct shirking or belittling of maternal responsibilities.

The "revolting daughter" wants to be free; she wants to ride and drive, hunt and fish, fight and preach, kill and cure, serve on a jury and vote for her candidate, but after all she seldom wants to be anything better than a woman, if there is anything better.

When I speak of the kindergarten as a school of life for women I am not relegating them to life spent in the nursery corner, I am only urging that the greatest of all subjects should not be excluded from their curriculum.

We have not as yet the ideal training school for women, nor have we the ideal kindergarten for little children, as Froebel meant it, partly because we have not

the ideal kindergartner who must first be the ideal woman. She, alas! is not born yet, though she is going to be sometime, and the kindergarten influence is one of the kind furies who will lavish good gifts upon her when once she comes into the world.—Kate Douglass Wiggin in Table Talk.

## THE ROAD RACE.

## Beardmore's Team Wins by Three Points Only.

The road race which took place last Saturday night resulted in a victory for B. F. Beardmore's team. It was thought there would be three teams in the race but satisfactory arrangements could not be made, so short was the notice given for the recruiting of the third. As a consequence the Philadelphia men that were to have formed a separate team, joined with the one captained by Beardmore.

The start was made at 7:45 p. m., Beardmore's team going out King and Crane's up Fort street. The first man home reached the starting point thirty-four minutes later. The condition of Fort street was against the team that started in that direction.

The two teams lunched at their respective places on Fort and King streets and at the word "go" started off at a leisurely pace. Crane's team was accompanied by D. Crozier and Beardmore's by P. Olmstead of the Philadelphia, as referees. The teams passed at the corner of Punahou and Beretania streets. The numbers opposite the names of the following persons will indicate the order of reaching their respective goals:

## BEARDMORE'S TEAM.

W. Lyle.....	1
Beardmore.....	4
Peterson (Phil.).....	7
Sharkey (Phil.).....	8
Thompson (Phil.).....	9
Gay.....	12
Bolster.....	13
Jennings (Phil.).....	14
Gumpher.....	16
Total.....	84

## CRANE'S TEAM.

P. Parker.....	2
C. Murray.....	3
V. Thrum.....	5
J. Thompson.....	6
G. White.....	10
S. Johnson.....	11
G. Price.....	15
S. Rosa.....	17
L. Singer.....	18
Total.....	87

As will be seen from the totals, the winning side gained the victory by but three points. Louis Singer, one of Crane's best men, was taken with a cramp while making a spur for home, and was in consequence forced to leave the race.

Parker, Murray, Thrum and Thompson crossed the line each but a second or two behind the other, making one of the prettiest points of the race. All the way from Thomas Square, Parker and Murray each tried his best to outdo the other. When outside the Arlington, Parker made one of his famous spurts and came in a few feet ahead of Murray.

On consulting the time of the respective men as kept by Charles Long and George Angus, the starters and judges, it was found that the last man reached the starting-point forty-four minutes after leaving it, as opposed to the time of the first man, which was thirty-four. It is a fact worthy of mention that Parker came in but a few seconds behind Lyle, the first man back. The former would undoubtedly have won the race for first place had it not been that he had a muddy grade to climb on Fort street.

The race was a success in every respect. Hundreds of people were out to witness it, and many expressed the hope that another would take place soon.

## LOST HIS DARLING.

## A Thirteen-Year-Old Chinese Girl Is Missing.

Ah Chew, a Chinese fruit merchant of Nuuanu street, is in great tribulation over the mysterious disappearance of a thirteen-year-old Chinese girl from his household, where she has been employed as a nurse girl. Mr. Chew says the missing girl is intelligent and beautiful and that her absence from home is causing him much sorrow, even to the extent of ten dollars worth of it.

He has reported the loss of his darling at the police station and has requested the insertion of the following notice in the ADVERTISER: "To the public. Mr. Ah Chew, Nuuanu street, Honolulu, miss a thirteen-year-old girl, since 5:30 o'clock this morning (March 9, 1895). I will thank the man who is kind enough to give me back my darling; \$10 reward."

It is said that the native band still lives and that Professor Liborio is arranging for a public concert shortly.

## FROM THE OLAA DISTRICT.

## One of the Oldest Residents in Town.

## THE RAINFALL NOT UP TO AVERAGE

Olaa Planters Are Not Jealous, but on the Contrary Are Willing to Disseminate Any Information in Their Possession General Notes on Coffee.

Mr. J. T. Lewis, one of the Olaa coffee growers, arrived in Honolulu by the Kinan yesterday afternoon. He is down for a short visit to his family. In an interview with the gentleman last evening, a representative of this paper was given many points of interest relating to that district.

"Olaa is certainly growing beyond the expectations of the most sanguine," said Mr. Lewis, "and in a very few years we hope to have quite a little town there."

"The weather for the past two weeks has been everything that could be desired in all respects but the supply of water. The ground at Olaa will stand 500 inches of rain a year. We absolutely need from 175 to 200 inches. In January of 1894 we had thirty-five inches and in the same month this year we only got five inches. The weather during the last two months has been too dry, but the coffee is doing most admirably under the circumstances."

"During the last month or so the temperature has averaged about 65°, which, taken in connection with the fact that there are no mosquitos, makes Olaa a most desirable place in which to live."

"I believe that coffee can be raised anywhere upon the islands where the pahoehoe is not found. It is a mistake to suppose that Olaa and a few other favored spots are the only places where the cherished plants will grow. Oahu, even, is a good place. The soil of the islands seems peculiarly adapted to the growth of coffee."

"At present the coffee growers at Olaa are not sure about the manner in which they will distribute their plants, on account of the conditions of the climate. It is reasonably certain, however, that they will be planted closer together."

"In the last two years there has been a wonderful advance in the methods used in the planting and growing of coffee. This is on account of the deep study that has been given the subject. In each succeeding year the experience of the preceding is taken advantage of, resulting in better returns from time to time."

"It is a mistake that the people of Olaa try to keep to themselves everything they know about coffee. Such a report has in some unaccountable way gained ground in this city, but I wish to make an emphatic denial of anything of the kind. I have been right in the midst of the coffee growers and know them for a set of men who are willing to give each other the points they have learned about coffee growing in order that such knowledge may be of benefit to all. They are men of wide experience from the States, as a general thing, and recognize the value of co-operation."

"There is a great demand for land in the vicinity of Olaa at the present time. The places on the Volcano road all being taken up, those on the side roads leading from the main one are being cultivated a mile back. The soil is all about the same, and every one has an equal chance."

"Olaa is beginning to import her supplies. Not long ago a large cargo of general merchandise was brought from San Francisco to Hilo by a sailing vessel for a number of persons in Olaa, who thought they could get things cheaper in this way and who were not mistaken in their belief. This action on the part of the Olaa coffee-growers has made Hilo open its eyes and 'get a hustle on itself.'"

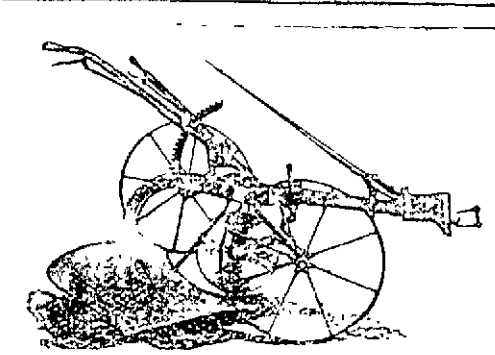
"I believe there is a great future in store for Olaa. What with the advantages of the climate and soil, and the class of men who have taken hold of the coffee industry, there can be no doubt of success. Everything is being carried on in a practical and systematic manner. No haphazard banging away without any special end in view can be found in Olaa now. Everything is done 'to count.'"

## SENDING OUT PAMPHLETS.

## The Marshal Spreads Political News Among the Natives.

Marshal Hitchcock has been doing considerable missionary work in a political line since the "abdication" of the ex-queen by sending pamphlets to the natives of the other islands, containing the abdication document and other statements connected with the rebellion. The pamphlets are published in Hawaiian and are read with great interest by the natives, many of whom would not believe that Liliuokalani had made any statement. They dubbed her abdication as a "haole yarn." The articles sent out by the Marshal are written and signed by a native Hawaiian, and are the first statement of the events of the recent trouble which many of the natives are willing to accept without a grain of salt.

The executors of the estate of M. Goldberg, deceased, have filed their first annual account. They are Theo. C. Porter and E. D. Tenney, and their statement shows they have paid out more money than has been received. The account shows the receipts to be \$15,730.62 and expenditures \$15,782.70, leaving a balance of \$51.70 against the estate.



The above MOLINE WHEEL WALKING PLOWS we now carry in stock and can fill orders for same promptly. They have been thoroughly tried and the fact that we have sold SEVENTEEN on the island of Hawaii alone during the past two months shows that the planters know a good thing when they see it.

We still sell the well-known Hall Breaker, 12, 14, 15 and 16-inch, which is also made by the MOLINE PLOW COMPANY. One of our latest customers says this:

"Send me a 16-inch 'Hall's' Breaker, I have tried other makes lately and find they do not do the work that yours will."

We have all sizes of Plows from 4 to 16 inches; also side hill and furrow Plows.

We have the most complete assortment of Tools of all kinds for clearing sugar or coffee lands.

Our stock of SHIP CHANDLERY and ROPE has been added to lately and we can furnish almost anything needed.

"WAUKEGAN" BARBED WIRE is far ahead of any other make; try it, and you will be surprised with the results. If you prefer galvanized or black plain Fence Wire we have a heavy stock.

If you want a perfect wire stretcher send to

E. O. Hall & Son.

## JUST RECEIVED

FROM

## HENRY CLAY AND BOCK &amp; COMPANY

## Choice Havana Cigars

## Hollister &amp; Co.

## Pacific Hardware Co.,

VULCAN SAFETY MATCHES—The best in the market—odorless.

## WAR -- PHOTOGRAPHS!

Framed at \$1.25 each and upwards.

Rubber Garden Hose;  
Mechanics' Tools, a specialty;  
Ready Mixed Paints; Paints in Oil;  
Dry Paints; Varnishes; Paint Oils;

## Lucol and Linseed,

Paint Brushes, Blasting Powder, Giant Powder, Caps and Fuse,

## HEADQUARTERS FOR

## CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS!

(REGISTERED.)

## Wood Preserving Oil.

Endorsed by the Press, Scientists and leading Architects throughout the World.

Preserves all wood above or underground, in fresh or salt water. Prevents dampness in walls and renders brickwork waterproof. Destroys vermin, insects, house fungus, disinfects premises.

CARRIAGE WHIPS—a new invoice.  
Agents for the celebrated VACUUM OIL.

## Pacific Hardware Company, Limited,

Fort Street. Honolulu.

## J. HOPP &amp; CO.,

## FURNITURE JUST RECEIVED!

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

## BEDROOM SUITS

AT LOW PRICES;

Wicker Ware,

Rugs and Portiers of all sizes.

Shaving Stands.

Card Tables.

AND ROCKERS

In Oak or Cherry, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other islands. Special care given to Piano moving.

74 KING STREET.



## FOREIGN MAIL.

Steamships for San Francisco and Sydney in the following dates: The ship of 1895.

AT HONOLULU	FROM SAN FRANCISCO	AT HONOLULU	FROM SAN FRANCISCO
On or About	On or About	On or About	On or About
Mar. 13	Mar. 13	Mar. 20	Mar. 20
Mar. 14	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	Mar. 21
Mar. 15	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 22
Mar. 16	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	Mar. 23
Mar. 17	Mar. 17	Mar. 24	Mar. 24
Mar. 18	Mar. 18	Mar. 25	Mar. 25
Mar. 19	Mar. 19	Mar. 26	Mar. 26
Mar. 20	Mar. 20	Mar. 27	Mar. 27
Mar. 21	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	Mar. 28
Mar. 22	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 29
Mar. 23	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	Mar. 30
Mar. 24	Mar. 24	Mar. 31	Mar. 31
Mar. 25	Mar. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
Mar. 26	Mar. 26	Apr. 2	Apr. 2
Mar. 27	Mar. 27	Apr. 3	Apr. 3
Mar. 28	Mar. 28	Apr. 4	Apr. 4
Mar. 29	Mar. 29	Apr. 5	Apr. 5
Mar. 30	Mar. 30	Apr. 6	Apr. 6
Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Apr. 7	Apr. 7
Apr. 1	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 8
Apr. 2	Apr. 2	Apr. 9	Apr. 9
Apr. 3	Apr. 3	Apr. 10	Apr. 10
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Apr. 9	Apr. 9	Apr. 16	Apr. 16
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Dec 14	Dec 14	Dec 21	Dec 21
Dec 15	Dec 15	Dec 22	Dec 22
Dec 16	Dec 16	Dec 23	Dec 23
Dec 17	Dec 17	Dec 24	Dec 24
Dec 18	Dec 18	Dec 25	Dec 25
Dec 19	Dec 19	Dec 26	Dec 26
Dec 20	Dec 20	Dec 27	Dec 27
Dec 21	Dec 21	Dec 28	Dec 28
Dec 22	Dec 22	Dec 29	Dec 29
Dec 23	Dec 23	Dec 30	Dec 30
Dec 24	Dec 24	Dec 31	Dec 31
Dec 25	Dec 25	Jan 1	Jan 1
Dec 26	Dec 26	Jan 2	Jan 2
Dec 27	Dec 27	Jan 3	Jan 3
Dec 28	Dec 28	Jan 4	Jan 4
Dec 29	Dec 29	Jan 5	Jan 5
Dec 30	Dec 30	Jan 6	